HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,030—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
			1904.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. P. Lendon	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10670	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERAMIEN	4,249	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
SERA	5,676	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Colspellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moscs	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Moscs	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,217	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karsoni. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Becherovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903

For further particulars regarding Passage Apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent,
[illegible], 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	32	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	900	450	700	390	660
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	6000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6300	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abroy	4,803	10th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STERLING SILVER
AND
BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN!

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	... ...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	"	10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	... ...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	... ...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	... ...	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	"	11	10 " "

ASK FOR

SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE

TONIC WINE

Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.
MONGINI BROS.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.
FELICE CORNAGLIA.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)
On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM
Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Birch	25th Nov.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	8th Dec.
BUNDESRATH	2,086	Ahrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for November contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potentand pure. CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and Testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Rasaghat, Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, THE 24TH NOVEMBER.
"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER, BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
"IN THE SOUP."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 26TH AND 27TH NOVEMBER.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY EVENING will commence at 9 P. M. Sharp.

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION for the SALE of about 1,79,300 cubic feet of TEAK, 2,400 cubic feet of BLACKWOOD and 250 cubic feet of JUNGLEWOOD, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station on the S. M. Railway, on the 7th December, 1903, and following days. The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above Auction at the Haliyal Depot Office, at the Undersigned's Office and the Range Forest Officer's Office at Haliyal, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

G. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. Kanara, Camp Belgaum, Dated 5th November, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.
All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to the BLIND STUDENTS. Moderate Terms. Apply to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.
For particulars of our Course apply to
32, Broadway, Madras.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving Particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 6 for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1903.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 11,306,300 or about £565,300 sterl. SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.
The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

Premiums:			Prizes:		
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„	1,500
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	2 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	55 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	103 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:			155 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	616 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	14 of 500 M	„	25
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	1022 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.
The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.
These 53,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.
The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000
The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.
The states for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND OF
THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
LAST FAREWELL CONCERT
Will be given by the "Russian Pianist,"
FELIX STERNBERG,
THURSDAY, the 26th November, at 9-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Sonata .....in D. Major No. 1.....F. Sternberg.
(a) Allegro con brio,
(b) Adagio cantabile,
(c) Allegretto lusingando,
(d) Allegro con spirito,
(FELIX STERNBERG).
2. Song.....'The Cottager to her Infant'...Gilbertson
(Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER).
3.(a) Traumerei.....R. Schumann
(b) Valse .....in A flat Major op. 42 .....Fr. Chopin
(FELIX STERNBERG).

PART II.

4. Aria .....'Vinto E L'amor".....G.F. Handel
(Miss CLARA PROCTER)
5.(a) Marche funebre .....F. Sternberg
(b) Etude .....in A minor op. 25 No. II .....Fr. Chopin
(FELIX STERNBERG)
6. Duet.....'When true love hath found a man"...German
(Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.)
7. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 6.....Fr. Liszt
(FELIX STERNBERG)

Special new Bluthner Aliquot Concert Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Prices: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

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SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 456 of the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., has been LOST, STOLEN or MISPLACED. The public are warned against doing any business with the said Share, which is in the name of RAMBHABAI, widow of MOOLCHAND GOVINDJEE. Any person finding the said share will please return it to me or present the same in the above Company's office.

FULCHUND CHUTTERBHUJ,
Fort, Mint Road, Khimjee Laxmidas Building, Bombay.
24th November, 1903.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1902	
ISSUED FOR.....	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£10,640,000
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ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Manager.

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3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	...	...	...	...				3		0
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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
MATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
U. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Badapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATECHART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
BUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ASIA,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

(Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance

4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
1 2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.

ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.

CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.

CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

ombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular,

URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.

SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 13-16	= + 3-16.
3 do. Rentes	£98	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-4	= do.

SILVER—

Spot in London	17	= — 1-4
2 months hence	25 9-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= — 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin ,,	20·45	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·84	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct = do.
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3-8	pr ct = do.
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = do.
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = do.

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3	pr ct = + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-4	pr ct = unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat. Dec.-Jan. Buyers 35s. 3d. = unchanged, Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore. Nov.-Dec. Sellers 35s. 3d. = plus 3d. Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Rapeseed Brown. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 32s. 9d. = plus 6d. Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Linseed Bold. Nov.-Dec. Buyers 35s. 9d. = — 3d. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 6 = unchanged.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·00 — 2. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·82 — 4	5·79 — 4	5·77 — 4	5·77 — 4
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June-July.**
5·77 — 3	5·76 — 4	5·75 — 4	5·75 — 4

July-Aug. 5·74 — 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	66,000
Do. last year	43,000
Exports to Great Britain	33,000
Do. do Continent	39,000
Mid-Uplands	11·30 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	11·00 + 4
Do. do. March	11·10 + 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of Feb.	11·01 + 6
Do. do. May	11·10 +12
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 21st November, 1903:—

Cotton	3,969 bales.
Wheat	24,30 cwts.
Linseed	4,371 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,709 ,,
Gingellyseed	18,333 ,,
Poppyseed	1,078 ,,
Groundnuts	298 ,,
Castorseed	5,075 ,,
Rice	1,002 ,,
Myrabollams	2,030 ,,
Cottonseed	10,145 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 7-16d.
French France 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130
Shanghai 30 do do	130
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98·5
1st Settlement	,, 98·4

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 22rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	34	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	8	0
25 per cent. ,,	32	8	0
50 per cent. ,,	31	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-8
Club No. 1	,, 30-12
Hard Red	24

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·85 +3	5·82 +3	5·81 +4	5·80 +3
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·80 +3	5·80 —3	5·80 +4	5·79 +4

July-Aug. 5·78 +4

COTTON.—The markets is quiet but steady-sellers are asking a slight advance on Saturday's prices, but buyers are not prepared to meet the advance and only a small business for forward delivery is passing. In ready Cotton there is a good enquiry from mills and Exporters at full rates.

Suttas close at Rs. 241 for good Broach and Rs. 187 for fully good Bengals.

The following Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	200	184	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	203	193	...	,,
Do. do. ...	217	207	...	25 Nov.
Cawnpore M. G. ,,	219	209	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	202	192	...	25 Jan.
Belati (M.-G.) ...	224	216	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	205	...	,,
Jalgaon do. ...	...	207	...	,,
Akola do. ...	227	219	...	,,
Khamagaum do. ...				
Karanja do. ...				
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	229	221	...	,,
Nagpur (M.-G.)	231	223	...	,,
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	235	227	...	,,
Broach (M.-G.)	252	...	240	25 Mar.
Do. do.	251	...	...	April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	238	228	...	Mar.-Apr.
Do. (H.-G.) ...	236	226	...	,,
Mathia (G.M.) ...	216	...	...	Feb.-Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	237	Ap.-May
Westerns	...	...	226	,,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th November.

1. A B and C Companies will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 24th inst on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this parade.

2. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters Wandby Road, at 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 25th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m. on (Tuesday) the 24th instant; also on Wednesday the 25th instant at the J J Hospital at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Company:—No. 5686 Vol A Stanley Begg.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)

To-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p. m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).

To-day Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. No. 950 Sapper I F Dixon having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the Electric Engineering Coy.

3. Sergt H J Illsley of No. 3 Coy B V A has been reverted to the rank of Gunner at his own request.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARROW—November 17, at Pachipare, S Travancore, the wife of S Barrow, of a son.

DEATHS.

DESOUZA—November 12, at Cawpore, Lira, wife of L Cde Souza, and daughter of late Captain T Baptist, I S M D, aged 28 years.

ERSKINE—November 14, at Gadag, S M Ry, Bobby, the dearly beloved youngest son of Charles and Grace Erskine, aged 2 years and 4 months.

SWETENHAM—Nov 17, at Debra Dun, Mai Isabel, the eldest and dearly loved daughter of Colonel and Mrs B A Swetenham, aged 28 years.

WEBSTER—November 14, at Gadag, S M Ry, Thomas Clarkson Webster, retired Conductor, Madras Ordnance Department, aged 82 years, 1 month and 8 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-19m., 2-9s. Low water, 8-18m., 7-50s.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Meeting of the Board, Altert Buildings, 4 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two spotted deer (Cervus axis) and one four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. E. Lawrence, I. C. S.

A NEW ADVOCATE.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Jamsetjee Bjramjee Karka, a member of a highly respected Parsee priest's family, made the usual declaration, and was admitted as an advocate of the court.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. There will be short speeches and a Temperance Service of Song, illustrated with the help of the magic lantern.

FATAL FALL.—Gunnaji Bhando, a Hindu boy aged three years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house in 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, while leaning out of a window, on Sunday, lost his balance, and fell into the street from a height of about twenty-five feet. The boy received a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death shortly after.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Somali, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p. m. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) some remarks on Sterility and its cure by Dr. K. M. Dubash; (3) such other business as may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and officers of the 12th Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day:—

Serenade (Spanish)	La Paloma ... Yradier
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
Grand Selection	La Sonnambula ... Bellini
Valse	Deutsche Lieder ... Ziehrer
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant ... Offenbach
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn ... Kuhner

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. Light and officers the band of the 117th Mahrathas will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

March	Band of Friendship ... Hume
Overture	Elsie Cloudea ... Morecant
Valse	Innaworata ... Fare
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Cornet Solo	Star of England ... Faren

NEGLIGENT CART DRIVER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Bala Dugdoo, a water cart driver, was charged with negligently omitting to take order with bullocks in his charge. The evidence showed that on Friday last the accused went off leaving the cart in charge of a young boy. The bullocks subsequently became unmanageable, and the boy being unable to pull them up they went over a footpath where a woman named Nanki was seated. The animals trampled upon the woman's feet causing severe injuries. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The accused was fined Rs. 25, the whole amount of which was ordered to be given to the injured woman as compensation.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Jeevan Kallianji, a Hindu shop-keeper, was charged at the instance of Mr. J. D. Dams, Inspector in the Abkari Department, with selling a quantity of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The evidence showed that on Friday last the officer marked two four-anna pieces, and in the presence of a punch gave them to one Kuroonshunker with instructions to buy cocaine from the accused's shop. The members of the punch and the Abkari officer followed him and saw him enter the shop and afterwards on a given signal they rushed into the place and found four packets of cocaine in Kuroonshunker's hands. On the shop being searched the marked coins, as well as more packets of cocaine, and a bottle containing the drug, were found. The accused denied the charge and called one witness to prove that the bottle containing cocaine was thrown into the shop by some one in the crowd. He, however, admitted one previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

THE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB.—The fifth anniversary and the fourth "soiree" in connection with the Prabhu Cricket Club were celebrated on Saturday evening in the hall of the late Mr. Cassinath Vithoba, New Line Street, under the presidency of Mr. Anandrao Vinayak Canoba Vijayakar. Among those present were Messrs Anandrao Vinayak Canoba Vijayakar, Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Ganpatrao Sadashiv Rao, Ganpatrao Sarwottam Manker, Hari Narayan Moroba Vijayakar, Ramchandra Raghoba Dharadhar, Nanuji Harischandra Vijayakar, Dr. Vinayk Sokarji Trilockkar, and other leading members of the Pathare Prabhu community. Mr. S. N. Ajikya, the secretary, read the report which showed that the Club did good work last year and that it was presented with Rs. 51 by an anonymous contributor and with two bats by Messrs. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Wamonrao Dadaji Rane who are lovers of cricket. Mr. Chintaman Sokarji, B. A., as president of the Club, introduced Mr. Anandrao to the meeting in a neat little speech, and requested him to occupy the chair, Messrs Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar and Hari Narain Moroba Vijayakar addressed the meeting on the advantages to be derived from athletic sports, and recommended the game of cricket as one of the simplest and yet the most efficacious forms of athletic pastime. They referred in feeling terms to the sad and untimely death of Mr. Chonkar, the well known Hindu player, which took place the previous evening, and said that it would be long before another player with Mr. Chonkar's qualifications could be again seen on the cricket field. The chairman delivered a very instructive address dwelling on the necessity of physical education for the young and referring to some of the native games which were a favourite pastime of the Hindus before the game of cricket was introduced. He traced the history of those games as far back as 200 years ago. He concluded by congratulating the members of the Club on the progress they had made during the last year and encouraged them to work with redoubled zeal in the future so that with healthy constitutions they would be better able to apply themselves to their studies. The chairman was presented with an enlargement of his photograph in crayon, the handiwork of a member of the Club, named Krishnarao Ramrao Kirtikar.

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MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Concluded from page 5)

He did not report having seen and other light to the captain, as the ship was going full speed astern having her way stopped there was no risk of collision with the other light. The other light had disappeared at the time of the collision. He took steps immediately on sighting the light. He heard the gong practically at the same time he saw the light. If the lascar had managed to see this craft without the light the gong ought to have been struck a few seconds sooner. He hoped to clear the lights by going hard a starboard. That was not his first voyage from Colombo to Bombay. He was not aware that a great number of native craft were going down the coast at this season. The captain gave him orders to keep a good look out for the native craft the evening before. The captain mentioned that native craft were about within 7 or 8 miles of the land. He did not give the look out men any particular orders. He would rather depend upon a Quartermaster for lookout than a lascar, because a lascar did not always strike the gong properly. If he had seen the native craft four minutes before the collision he most decidedly thought he could have got out of her way unless she tried to get in his way for the purpose. It was his business when navigating a steamer to get out of the way of a sailing vessel whether she had light or not if he could see her. He made no inquiries why the gong did not strike. It was one stroke which denoted something on the portside.

Examined by Mr. Lynch the witness said as soon as he saw the light he put the helm hard a starboard and the engine full speed astern in a moment. At one bell the lookout hailed "all well." That was just before the first time the gong was sounded. He looked with binoculars for some sign of explanation of the gong. He found none. The first light he saw was right, ahead the second on the starboard bow. The first one also appeared to be at a good distance. He could not have reached it in four minutes. There was no possibility of the two lights having been the same. The course he received was N. 15 W. true.

Examined by the Court the witness said the light he saw just before the collision was a white light. When the collision occurred there was a burst of flame on the forepart of the ship. He should expect the Quartermaster and the lascars to keep a lookout all round.

Mr. B. F. Smith, Fourth Officer on board, said he was in his cabin when he heard the gong. Eventually he went out in a boat to save the crew of the craft. He saw one man in water who was picked up, as also seven others who were on the stern of the wreck. The craft was practically cut in two. One part, which he took to be the forepart was in flames, while the other was at some distance from it. There was no sign of a light on the craft. Witness thought it was possible the lights might have been put out or destroyed by the force of the collision or by the flames.

F. Weston, the man on the lookout and F. Brooks, the man at the helm, were next examined and the inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1280—Dikshit and D—Bhagvandas Vairjee vs Bai Gangabai and others Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard.

1289—Payne and Co—Jacob Hay Ephraim Cohen and others vs The Tokio Marine Insurance Co Ld—Smetham B and N

1212—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co

1260—Hiralal D Commercial Bank of India Ld and another vs Javerilal Changamal Javeri and another

1253—E F Nicholson—Isaac Arthur Leslie Moore vs Hajee Hassam Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M.

1265—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Issack vs Hoosein bai Ahmedbhai and others—Foamjee and D and M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

9-02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Brono F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

223,00—Madhowjee V—Jethmul Tilockchand vs Nathoo Jamshet and others—H J and M

53,07—Edgelow G and W—Kashinath Mareckjee Sitna vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co

605,02—Dikshit and D—G Ramchandra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford and Co.

832-03—Mulla and M—Virjee Bhojraj and another vs a Dhunbai widow.

565-03—Captain and V—Sorabjee Rustomjee Battliwala vs Kaikobahoo M—Heeramanek

693-01—Muljee and D—Jalkorebai widow and others vs Hajee Cassum Moosejee and others—Nanu and H

793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadar and another vs Kulsumbi—Talpee D and Co.

101,02—In person—Bama Govind Bhaskar vs Furshotum Babajee Pathari—In person.

21,01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Scoonderdas S and W Co vs Narondas Canjee—S H Nobles.

328, 99—The Kurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others vs Lilladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

181,03—Payne and Co—Jamsetjee Eduljee Chinoys vs Gulamhoosein Mahomed Hoosein and another.

452,03—Digelow G N W—Rambeabai widow vs Dahib

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1903.

THE EMPIRE IN MARITIME WAR.

WHY is it that such enormous amounts are voted year after year to the Army and Navy if our Administrators do not appreciate the urgent necessity of being prepared for war, whether afloat or ashore? The question is asked by an officer of the Active List in a current magazine article, wherein he discusses the Empire in Maritime War. It is an important subject, but the British public has such blind faith in the Navy that they have devoted little attention to it. Certain experts are called in to utilise the money as best they can; but both the administrator and the citizen thereupon banish the subject from their minds, fully assured that the expert will do all that is necessary, and that at any rate they themselves have done their part and that they can go home with the conscious sense of security and of duty well performed. The supremacy of the Navy has remained unchallenged in all the wars we have been engaged in during the past half century. Fully a million men have been engaged in those campaigns—all carried by water to and from the scene of operations without let or hindrance, because we held the command of the sea undisputed. But as the writer shows, in by-gone days there was only one other sea-power besides Great Britain. France alone maintained a powerful force at sea. The navies of Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey contained a few ironclad ships. The powerful coast defence ships which the United States had built during the Civil War were rotting in harbour. Germany had practically no navy, and Japan had scarcely been heard of. To-day there are four great sea-powers besides ourselves, each with a fleet approaching to half the size of the immensely increased British navy. Other countries have useful fleets. It can no longer be taken as a matter of course that in our next war we shall find the seas as free and open as we have done in time past, whilst there are reasons for making it probable that under certain conditions maritime war will be more common in the twentieth century than in the latter part of the nineteenth. Continental nations shrink from war in their own countries; but the same nations might not object to engage in a maritime war if they thought there was some possibility of succeeding.

War with an empire means war with every part of it, and it is utterly impossible for any portion of the empire to evade this fact. Canada, Australia, and India are equally involved, argues the writer, and, as he says, the first result of a declaration of war against England may be an attack on Canada itself, or more likely still, on its trade or communications with the mother country, though the dispute that led to the war may have occurred in the Far East, not only geographically remote from Canada, but entirely out of ken of nine-tenths of the Canadians. The charge against the various portions of the British empire is irrefutable that they are so accustomed to go their own way in peace and to devote their undivided attention to their local concerns, that it is continually forgotten that in war we must stand or fall together, and more than this, that the English Foreign Office is the Foreign Office of the British Empire, and that negotiations carried on from London not only materially affect Edinburgh and Dublin but also Montreal and Sydney. Furthermore, it is shown that if the point of the Empire most open to attack be very distant from the centre, it is there that the enemy's blows will be most felt, whether or not that particular fraction of the Empire was or was not interested in the cause of the quarrel. Our author is at pains to impress these facts on the Colonist, also that whether the Australian or Canadian realises it or not, the British Foreign Minister, to whose salary he does not contribute one farthing, and in whose appointment he usually takes no interest, is just as much his representative as if he lived in the city of London. They are further urged to remember that the fighting man, wherever he may be domiciled, whether at home or in the colonies, belongs not to his own little corner but to the empire. Conversely he asks every citizen of the Empire to regard every fighting man and all the organisation of navies and armies as specially devoted to his service, to safeguard and shield him, and his interests, and indeed to act on his behalf when force becomes the only effective remedy—a state of things which may be regrettable, but is likely to be pretty frequent whilst the world is in its present imperfect state.

The object of the writer is to bring people to understand that the English Navy and army are not only for the defence and glorification of England, that the distant colonist is as much dependent for his safety and well-being on the fighting forces of the crown as if he were a merchant at home. Time was, when the emigrant left behind him all share of the old country's responsibilities. It is not so to-day, but colonists and colonial Governments are somewhat slow to realise this. Their responsibilities are proportionate with our own. They depend upon other countries for the consumption of their produce and if their commerce be not efficiently protected it is gone. That being so they must gain the power to take their place in the world, when the Union Jack becomes a belligerent emblem. The sooner they do this the better, for, as is well known, the recent inquiry into the war in South Africa has made it absolutely clear that a nation that does not prepare for war is of comparatively little account at the outbreak of hostilities, the more markedly so at sea. Colonists may take the lesson to heart, for it is indisputable that at present there are no white men on the entire globe who prepare so little for war as do the eleven million colonists under the Union Jack. They do little to safeguard themselves and their fellow subjects from the risks that war must bring, and calculation will show that their average contribution in money to the Imperial Navy which protects their commerce is about one-twentieth of what is contributed by an inhabitant of the United Kingdom, while their contribution to the military forces is only about one-fifth of that spent by those at home. The British Empire has an immensely long coastline to defend, and the weakest of the whole is that which is in greatest need of defence, viz., Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier, the other day, attempted to rouse his colleagues in the Colonial Parliament to a sense of their duty, but he failed. India contributes more liberally, notwithstanding her poverty than Canada out of her riches. There is need for a great awakening lest we should find ourselves again unprepared.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST. How slowly the Improvement Trust progresses towards its main objective of the sanitary regeneration of the native city is apparent from its latest Administration Report. True, the work is vast and the hinderances to its execution are many, but some of the difficulties which are now facing the Authority are the result of its own action. It is, however, satisfactory to find that criticism as well as the lessons of experience are beginning to have some effect upon the policy of the Trust. The demolition of dwellings before fresh living places have been provided for the people has placed the Trust in a difficulty from which they do not find it easy to extricate themselves with satisfaction to the public. It is no doubt this experience which has led to the decision to proceed piecemeal with the demolitions incidental to the scheme for opening up the area between Queen's Road and Carnac Bridge. Excepting rickety and wholly unsanitary houses, it has been decided to leave standing for the present all properties to the east of Kalbadevi affected by the scheme, in order to cause as little inconvenience as practicable to the people. It is intended, also, the chairman tells us, to make the cleared areas available for reconstruction, in accordance with the Board's building rules, at the earliest possible date. So far, the Trust has demolished buildings valued at thirtheen and a half lakhs, and the new buildings of all kinds which have been or are being erected are worth about eighty lakhs. Of these it is stated that buildings valued at twelve lakhs are exclusively for the poor, while, as some defence against the charge that the Trust has devoted too much attention to assisting in the erection of mansions for the wealthy, it is carefully pointed out that these contain accommodation for servants who would otherwise have to seek quarters in the crowded parts of the city. The report is altogether a statement for the defence and clearly has been drawn up in full remembrance of the case that is urged against the Trust. Pursuing the points made in regard to provision for housing the people we find it stated in reference to Agripada and Nagpada that in consequence of considerable areas having been taken up for police accommodation the Trustees have decided to increase the expenditure originally sanctioned for chawl construction. An expenditure of Rs. 5,35,700 has been allocated for this purpose and the contract for the work has been undertaken. In regard to the Crescent site we learn that one of the conditions on which buildings will be permitted there is that one-third of the area leased shall be maintained as open space in the form of garden or lawn.

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP. An invention which is likely to have a revolutionary effect in the ship-building world has been patented recently and has successfully undergone the criticism of expert engineers. The inventor is connected with a firm of engineers at Deptford, and he claims that he has discovered a system by which a ship may be rendered absolutely unsinkable unless it be cut in halves. Of course the system of air-tight compartments which is used on most big vessels has done a lot towards making navigation on the deep sea safer than ever before, but even with this precaution there is still a tremendous amount of risk. The new system claims to have all the advantages of the old with many additional benefits. At the present time the doors in the bulkheads of a vessel are closed separately and mostly by hand. A mechanical device for closing the doors would have been simple enough in construction, and indeed it has often been used, but as a rule it has been found that such a device is useless owing to the persistent habit of firemen and other men working in the vicinity of such compartments of propping open all these doors, lest in case the compartments were flooded they should be entrapped. The new invention, however, obviates this danger. By means of a small lever, controlled by the captain, all the doors are closed simultaneously, but at the same time each can be opened separately by a lever from inside. This is a tremendous improvement upon the old method and should bring about what the inventor claims it will—the realisation of the dream of the ship-builder—an unsinkable ship. That there is more in the invention than mere talk is proved by the manner in which it is being taken up. It is stated that already it has been fitted to fourteen German vessels; the North German Lloyd Company having adopted it. Another German company is also likely to fit its ships with the invention, and it is even alleged that the German Emperor has decided to adopt the system on all the new vessels of the German Navy. Up to the present British ship-owners have approached the invention diffidently, but doubtless if it be as valuable as it appears the time is not far distant when it will be in general use on modern vessels.

INDIA-RUBBER IN BURMA. In view of the increasing demand and consequently growing price of India-rubber a paper recently issued in connection with the "Agricultural Ledger" is of special interest. Two varieties of rubber are dealt with, and both of them appear to grow naturally in the forests and jungles of Burma. One of them which flourishes under the botanical denomination of "Willughbein edulis" is dismissed at once by Professor Wyndham R. Dunston, the Director of the Imperial Institute, to whom it was submitted for analysis. It appears that a 100 parts of the substance sent for examination disclose the presence of only 10·8 parts of caoutchouc, the greater proportion of the residue being a resinous material which is of no commercial value. Such a substance is not at present of any particular importance in the industrial world, and the cultivation of the creeper would not be attended with profit. But in respect of another sample despatched to him the professor is more sanguine. His analysis shows that the latter contains 31·8 per cent. of pure caoutchouc, and this gives it a distinct place in commerce. The name of the creeper from which the sample was obtained is "Urceola esculenta," and it appears to grow in some profusion in the Burmese forests. The London brokers compare it with rubber worth about two shillings a pound, and would evidently be prepared to buy it if it were sent to them in sufficiently large quantities to make it worth their while. But when one arrives at the commercial aspect of the matter there appears to be a deadlock, and this is a pity, for the rubber trade is one which is likely to pay those who are in a position to take a hand in it. The growing tendency towards the use of rubber in the manufacture of tyres for motor cars, cycles, and vehicles of all kinds, and the increasing consumption of the same article in the mechanical and engineering world, in the direction of belting and packing, will always tend to maintain its price. But experiments upon the rubber plants in Burma show that as matters are situated at present it would be useless to attempt the export of rubber. During four days in March, 1900, nearly eleven and a half pounds of the material were obtained from 469 creepers; and the average cost per pound was Rs. 2·53, considerably more than the value in the home market. In December of the same year about ten pounds of the substance was gathered at an average cost of Rs. 5·2 per pound, a ridiculous figure from the commercial point of view. The conclusion from these experiments, if the results are irrevocable, is naturally that a profitable industry can never be developed in connection with the collection of rubber in Burma.

THE Viceroy was to reach Bandar Abbas on Sunday staying there two days.

WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, has been fixed for the Port Trustees inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses.

LORD KITCHENER is making such good progress that it is expected he will be able to move direct to Calcutta about the middle of December.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 31st October 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 74,583 maunds and Rs. 17,404 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th October amounted to Rs. 1, 534. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th October were Rs. 19,050.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th October amounted to Rs. 2,677, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 277. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th October were Rs. 33,995, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,744.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 10th October amounted to Rs. 10, 933, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 81. Total earnings from 1st July to 10th October were Rs. 1,23,092, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,972.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Civil and Military Gazette" states that coal has been discovered near Simla in Patiala territory. The seams are easily workable and of good quality, especially for domestic purposes. They are situated in the Chamiana Valley, seventeen miles from Simla, on the catchment area of Asni, a tributary of the Giri.

THE Board of Revenue has under consideration the question whether it is expedient to continue any longer the examination and appointment of revenue agents who practise in the revenue courts of the United Provinces. The Board think that, unless the present system can be justified as necessary, it is objectionable to have two classes of legal practitioners, one for civil courts and another of inferior qualifications for the revenue courts. In Oudh the appointment of revenue agents ceased in 1885, and the effort made in 1892 to reintroduce the system did not meet with success. It is obviously desirable to assimilate as far as practicable the practice of the Agra Province and of Oudh. On the other hand the Board are anxious to know if the retention of a separate class of practitioners can be defended on the ground that it secures to the tenant the services of a cheap and competent legal adviser, and whether the high standard of proficiency now required of revenue agents in their examination excludes incompetent persons from the profession.

LORD JAMES of Hereford, thanks very largely to the vigour with which, during the last thirty years he has followed his bent for outdoor exercise, carries his years with a marvellous suggestion of youth. Yet, in spite of the alert step and erect carriage, he is 75 years of age. His memories of lawyers and statesmen would form a volume rich with interest. Not a man of eminence in either sphere has appeared upon the horizon during upwards of half a century with whom he has not had personal acquaintance. As junior contemporary he was associated during his time at the Bar with Cockburn, Thesiger, Kelly, Mellish, Coleridge, Karslake, the present Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice, Baron Brampton, Sir John Holker, Lord Russell, and many others. To whom among this brilliant galaxy would the layman award the palm? Lord James confers it upon Russell. Cockburn for unrivalled eloquence, Kelly for subtle reasoning, Mellish for consummate mastery of the law, Lord Brampton for acute cross-examination—all those have his tribute. But none of them, he thinks, possessed such a combination of qualities which avail an advocate as was given to Russell. In none of the great attributes mentioned was, the Irishman deficient, but was, Lord James avers, the hardest man to beat he ever opposed at the Bar.

THE QUEEN OF THE ADRIATIC.

"VENICE AND ITS STORY."

On May 16, 1797, for the first time in a thousands years the Realtine islands were trodden by the foot of a conqueror, and the hundred and twentieth Doge of Venice, handing the biretta to an attendant, said, 'Take it away, we shall not want it again'." The great convulsion that shook Europe and the world brought down the outworn fabric of the Republic to the dust. The spirit had long vanished from the temple; the pale mockery of glory and Empire only remained. Napoleon breathed upon the ruin and it crumbled to ashes. It is with the sentence we have quoted that Mr. Okey brings his fascinating story of the Venetian Republic to a close. He has, writes a reviewer, produced a book remarkable at once for its fullness and accuracy of knowledge, its lucid, orderly statement, and its firm grasp of the true sources of the rise and fall of the most wonderful Empire in the world's history. We stand, as it were, at the great loom of events working through a thousand years the vast pattern of history, drawing remote threads into the central design, using up nations and despotisms, empires and democracies in its ceaseless shuttle, revealing the vanity of human triumphs, the impermanence of systems founded apparently for all time. Two years before the solitary visionary of the Arabian desert, who dropped that spark on the black, unnoticeable sand which was, in Carlyle's phrase, to blaze heaven high from Delhi to Grenada was born, the Venetians were fleeing from the mainland to the lagoon islands before the devastating sweep of Hun and Lombard. Seven centuries later the two world empires that sprang from these small seeds were face to face in Eastern Europe, and the empire of commerce in the end gave place to the empire of fanaticism.

Never did a people accept an apparently more limited sphere than the Venetians, cut off as they were from all the ordinary means of national development. But their very limitations made them. They created an instinct for commerce that has never been equalled in the world's history. Commerce made Venice; Empire unmade it. It was the defeat of the mighty Pepin at the beginning of the ninth century that revealed to the lagoon dwellers the enormous advantages of isolation, and made them a people. It was the annexation of Dalmatia under Doge Pietro Orseolo II. which opened up that career of Imperial conquest which was at once the glory and the doom of the Republic. From the first, as Mr Okey says, two master passions dominated the Venetians—to possess living commerce and dead saints. The body of St. Mark was only one of a multitude of relics, including the bodies of St. Simeon, St. Lucy, St. Marina, an arm of St. George the Martyr, the trunk of St. Paul the first hermit, and a part of the Holy Cross, which were brought in triumph to Venice. But hagiolatry never interfered with business, and wherever the advancement of Christianity and the advancement of commerce came in conflict it was always the former that was sacrificed. Venice cynically applied the Crusades to its Imperial designs, but though she captured Constantinople and established a widespread dominion in the Eastern Mediterranean, she prepared a rod for her own back and paved the way for the ultimate triumph of the Crescent. In her long drawn out conflict with Genoa she did not hesitate to join hands with the Saracen against her Christian rival. She succeeded in destroying that rival, but in doing so she signed her own death warrant, and left the plunder to the enemy of the Cross.

With the growth of the Empire the Government subtly changed from a democracy to the most perfect oligarchy the world has ever seen. In its golden age the Doge was the authentic voice of the people; but with infinite stealth and cunning the aristocracy limited the power of the Doge on the one hand and the authority of the people on the other, and developed a caste system as absolute as anything created under the feudalism which Venice so resolutely and successfully resisted Out of this grew the "Golden Book" of the Great Council, by which any share in the Government was limited to families inscribed in its pages, and the oligarchic system was crowned by the famous Council of Ten, whose secret methods and enormous power have given the name a certain dread significance which is shared by the Committee of Public Safety and our own Star Chamber.

It was the opening of the fourteenth century that saw Venice at its zenith. The oligarchy was complete, but the immense prosperity of the people made them insensible to the loss of their most inviolable rights. Through the canals flowed the commerce of the world. Venice literally "held the gorgeous East in fee." She had established her dominions in Eastern Europe, but had not yet entered upon that aggressive Continental policy which was to end in disaster. Every year six trading fleets, averaging five hundred vessels each, sailed for distant parts of the earth. They were the property of the State, but were farmed to the highest bidders. The most rigid maritime regulations prevailed. Every vessel had to be up to a certain standard; the food and comfort of the seamen were considered with almost fatherly care; government inspection of the most searching kind prevailed; the spirit of regal generosity may be imagined from the fact that each ship carried a band of music. The magnificence and gaiety of the national life gave a touch of Oriental colour to the strong fabric of Occidental enterprise. Our modest Bank Holidays pale before the nineteen splendid festivals which the Venetians crowded into a single year. But underneath the outward glory the seeds of decay were already sown. The spirit of aggression and empire, fed by the success of the Eastern enterprise, involved Venice more and more in Continental conflicts. Her duel with Genoa ended in a triumph more costly that defeat. The "eyes of Italy," as Petrarch called them, were put out. The brilliant Jingoism of Francesco Foscari, sustained by the fatal weapon of the mercenary—which destroyed Venice as it destroyed Italy generally—brought the Republic to the brink of bankruptcy by the end of the fourteenth century. Funds which stood at 60 at the beginning of the Milanese war had fallen to 18 1-2 by its close, and depression and want had fallen upon the people. It was the price of empire. Her hands tried by war, her coffers empty, Venice could offer no resistance to the Turkish peril for which she had paved the way when she broke up the Eastern Empire, established herself at Constantinople, and used the infidel to advance her interests against her Christian rivals. The Turkish terror arrived, and the Venetian empire in the Eastern Mediterranean vanished like smoke. Her Imperial power was gone; but commerce remained. The Turk could not take that. But Diaz sailed round the Cape to India, and Columbus sailed across the Atlantic to the West Indies, and the whole course of the world's trade was charged. The sceptre passed to Spain, and thence to England, and the sun of Venice finally Set. Venice was never so glorious as in that fatal century when the sources of her power were being dried up, the century of Titian and Veronese and Tintoret to and Bellini, the period that witnessed the most astonishing efflorescence of genius in the history of art. The glory faded. The spirit that made Venice departed. The patricians no longer devoted themselves to commerce and discovery, but lived upon their revenues. Disintegration proceeded apace, accentuated by the quarrels with the Popes, and the treaty of 1717 bore her last signature as a European Power, though the Republic remained a hollow shell until Napoleon eighty years later brushed it on to the dust heap

Mr. Okey supplements his history with lucid and detailed sections dealing with the art and masonry of Venice, the Basilica of St. Mark, the Piazza, the Accademia, the Grand Canal, and other features in which the glory of the Venice which has passed for ever are still preserved. The book is superbly illustrated by Nellie Erichsen, W. K. Hinchcliff and O. F. M. Ward.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Comparisons with Great Britain.

FRANCE'S NAVAL REQUIREMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The French Naval Budget for 1904 requires the sum of 312½ million francs.

The Reporter on the Budget, in comparing the strength of France and Britain, says that whereas the proportion of the Naval forces in 1898 was France two and Britain three, the proportion now is France two and Britain four. He believes that Britain in 1907 will possess double the number of ast cruisers.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Emperor as Peace-Maker.

INTERVIEW WITH HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Count Tisza had an audience of the Emperor at Vienna yesterday in connection with the conflict between himself and Herr Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and returned to Budapest in the afternoon.

THE ENGLISH TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Heavily Beaten.

England has defeated New South Wales by an innings and ten runs.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

A Severe Engagement.

TURKISH FORCE BEATEN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Heavy fighting has taken place between a Turkish Command and 350 insurgents near Demirtussar in which the Turks were forced to retreat to a defensive position with a loss of 31 killed and 47 wounded.

On Turkish reinforcements coming up the insurgents retired in good order.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

The Recent Royal Visit.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENT.

The semi-official organ, the "Tribuna," published at Rome, dwells upon the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to England, and says the time has come to set the seal of fruitfulness upon the union of the two countries, and trusts the visit will be followed by practical results.

THE PANAMA REPUBLIC.

Colombian President's Appeal.

U. S. AND TREATY OBSERVANCE.

The Colombian President, in an address to the American people, expresses confidence that they will not permit the violation of the Treaties which President Roosevelt has committed in Panama.

The President also appeals for the moral assistance of Venezuela.

THE CZARINA'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletins show that the Czarina is still suffering much but maintains her strength.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The death is announced of Prince Saltykoff and also of Mr. John Penn, membe: for Lewisham, and the Right Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, member for Ashburton, Devon.

[Mr. John Penn was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Penn of Greenwich upon whose death he succeeded to the head of the firm of Messrs. Penn and Co., marine engineers. He was born about the year 1848 at Lewisham and married a daughter of Mr. Samuel Lucas in 1876. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and in his early days was well known in cricketing circles. In Parliament he concerned himself chiefly with matters connected with engineering; and especially with the subject of the equipment of his Majesty's battleships. He was an advocate for an increase in the number of engine room artificers employed upon British men of war. He was an expert upon the subject of boilers, and this led him to take a keen interest in the discussion respecting the Belleville of which he had doubts. He was very popular amongst his constituents. He was elected for Lewisham at a bye-election in August, 1891, when Viscount Lewisham succeeded to the Earldom of Dartmouth. At the 1892 poll the figures were:—J. Penn (C) 5,309; G. A. Harvey (R) 2 895, majority 2,414. In 1895 he was returned unopposed.

The Right Hon. Charles Seale-Hayne was a son of Sir J. Seale, formerly M. P. for Dartmouth. He was educated at Eton, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837 although he did not practise. He was at one time chairman of the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway, and was a Magistrate of the former borough. He was also chairman of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway and of the Texas Land and Mortgage Company. He was for some years President of the East Devon Liberal Association, and in 1880 was defeated for Dartmouth by two votes. At the last poll the figures were:—Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne (R) 4,487; Mr. J. A. Nix (C) 3,716; majority 771.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left here at 11 p. m. to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RESCUE OF AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The members of the Swedish Antarctic expedition under Nordenskjold which sailed in the autumn of 1901 have been rescued at Louis Phillipe land by the Argentine war vessel Uruguay sent in search of them.

No details are to hand.

SPEECH BY SIR HENRY BLAKE.

Sir Henry Blake, replying to a farewell address before leaving Hongkong for Ceylon, referred to the newspaper criticisms on his administration and strenuously denied that he had favoured Chinese at the expense of Europeans.

His duty as his Majesty's representative was not to destroy social distinctions nor decrease the respect due to the educated upright and successful of every race, but to show that under the British flag justice was pure and unpurchasable, while all, from highest to poorest coolie, were free to think, speak and act as they like so long as they obey the laws.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited for the 30th instant for half million sterling of twelve months India bills.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

News from the Philippines states that the Americans have routed 2,000 Moros on the Island of Jolo, killing 300 of them.

The Americans had six wounded.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 23.

Another stage in the Championship series was completed to-day. Fortunately there was no breeze, but a thick heavy mist was hanging on the ranges. Poor scores were marked on the first comer. After one hour the mist was cleared away. No possible was put up by the British. Havildar-Major Imamdin made a possible in 600 yards. Several team matches were decided. The Non-Commissioned Officers' cup was won by the 109th Infantry. The Machine Gun Competition drew poor entries. It was won by the East Lancashires among the British and Russell's Infantry for the natives. There were better entries for the long Range competition. During the afternoon unlimited entries at 500 yards were fired. Sergeant Clarke, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, made a possible. The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

LONG RANGE COMPETITION—British.

	Pts.	Rs.
Connaught Rangers	46	100
Cheshire Regiment	13	...
Seaforth Highlanders	7	...
East Lancashire Regiment	4	...

LONG RANGE COMPETITION—Natives.

	Pts.	Rs.
108th Infantry	49	100
120th Infantry	43	...
125th Infantry	35	...
94th Infantry	35	...
109th Infantry	30	...
117th Infantry	29	...
112th Infantry	9	...

MACHINE GUNS COMPETITION—British.

	Pts.	
East Lancashire Regiment	38	Won the Cup

MACHINE GUNS COMPETITION—Natives.

	Pts.	
94th Russell's Infantry	46	Won the Cup.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CUP.

	Pts.	Won the Cup. Rs.
109th Infantry	277	50
125th Napier Rifles	245	...
44th Infantry	234	...
107th Pioneers	225	...
126th Infantry	241	...
120th Infantry	246	...
94th Infantry	241	...
108th Infantry	237	...
29th Lancers	233	...
117th Infantry	233	...
103rd Infantry	228	...
112th Infantry	225	...

CHAMPIONSHIP—British—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Corpl. Johnson, Cheshires	34	50
Lce.-Corpl. Kenney, Seaforths	31	25
Private Pringle, Royal Scots	32	15
Lce.-Corpl. Fergusson, Seaforths	32	10
Capt. Halbard, 29th Lancers	31	10
Corpl. Godd, Suffolks	31	5
Sergt. Scott, B. B. & C. I. R. V.	31	5
Private Trench, York and Lancs	30	5
Sergt. Tugwell, East Lancs	30	5
Private Logan, Royal Scots	30	5
Sergt. Fitzgerald, Connaughts	30	5
Private Evans, Cheshires	30	5
Lce-Sergt Pugh, Royal Scots	30	5

Tere were ten prizes of Rs. 142.

CHAMPIONSHIP—Natives—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Havr-Major Tenandrum, 125th Rifles	35	25
Jem. Jan Mahomed, 126th Infy.	34	20
Havr. Sajed Khafone, 3rd S and M.	33	15
Private Wazira, 120th Infy.	33	10
Naik Balkhan, 94th Infy.	33	10
Qr.-Mr-Havr Babaji Krishnajee, 3rd S and M.	32	5
Sepoy Indaji, 44th Merwara	32	5
Naik Senjalim Nasar, 96th Infy	31	5
Lce-Naik Hakirbaksh, 107th Infy	31	5
Scobedar Ramprasad Tiwari, 94th Infy	31	5

EXPLOSION IN THE MYSORE MINE.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

Last night between ten and eleven o'clock a boiler explosion occurred in the Ribbledale shaft of the Mysore Mine at Kolar.

Three people are known to have lost their lives and ten were injured.

The boiler house was completely wrecked.

The sound of the explosion caused all the officers on the mines, including the magistrate, police, and the chief medical officer, to hasten to the spot to render assistance. It is feared that the explosion will temporarily retard operations in the mine, but everything is being done to restore working conditions.

The cause of the explosion is unknown.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN PONDICHERRY.

In the course of his address at the opening session of the Consul-General at Pondicherry the Governor said he had satisfaction in stating that since the last meeting two new industries had been started in the Colony, viz., the manufacture of cocotin and the manufacture of ice.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS.

Doctor Bourne, F. R. S., who arrived from England from furlough to-day, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in succession to the late Mr. G. H. Stuart. Dr. Bourne entered the Educational Department in 1886 as Professor of Biology at the Presidency College and acted for a considerable period as Registrar of the University. He was a member of the Indian Universities Commission.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK COTTON SPECULATION.

THE COPPER MARKET.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

An interesting newsletter has lately been circulated, written by the popular Liverpool agent of one of the large New York cotton houses. Its subject is the changes which have come about of late in the situation and which have thrown far too much power into the hands of daring operators in America. The letter also deals with a suggested remedy, and the whole subject is one well worthy of careful review. It has long been well known that New York is no spot market. The writer has been in New York when 250,000 bales of futures were sold in a day and only 47 bales of spot cotton. Cotton is accumulated in New York merely to give bears some chance against bull manipulation. If bears in case of need can suddenly tender 40,000 or 50,000 bales to the bulls, it has a strong tendency to check the exuberance of speculation. The fear of a tender is sometimes sufficient to save the bears. But it is plain that to keep a stock in New York for such a purpose during the season and pay all holding charges in the meantime is to pay a heavy insurance for such protection as it affords. Current business in the New York future market means in the months of October to January that the South sells hedges there against cotton lying in the interior towns awaiting sale. The contract requires delivery in New York, but the planter and factor have no intention to send the cotton to New York. They send it to the nearest Southern market, sell it there and cover up the New York hedge. But while the hedge is open, they are liable to attack from the bull operator. The bull knows very well that the planter will only send his cotton to New York if he finds himself forced to do so, and will rather cover his hedge than be so forced. On this position the bull attacks. He knows that, say, in December, when 500,000 bales of cotton a week may be coming into sight, there will be a tremendous number of hedges out in New York. But he also knows that under no circumstances is it at all likely that the stock of real cotton in New York will reach a larger figure than, say, 120,000 bales. If, then, the bull buys 250,000 of these hedges and calls for delivery in December, the result will be not that he will receive 250,000 bales, but that he will cause a rush to cover up hedges by the Southern interest.

That rush will drive up the market and raise the value of cotton artificially all over the cotton world. All the disturbance, in short, will occur over a parcel of 130,000 bales, which, compared to the size of the crop, or even to the movement in December, is insignificant. This being the situation, the question arises as to how far a remedy is possible and as to how far it is the duty of the directors of the New York Cotton Exchange to find a remedy. The vast interests connected with the cotton trade all over the world must be protected from convulsions arising out of 100,000 or 200,000 bales of cotton tenderable in a certain month in new York. To observers on this side the difficulty appears to arise entirely from the isolated spot position of the New York market. The contract stipulates that cotton must be delivered in New York. Doubtless the Liverpool contract also stipulates delivery in Liverpool But Liverpool is a very big spot market, and New York is not. What causes little inconvenience at Liverpool, therefore, may and does cause the greatest inconvenience at New York. The newsletter to which we have referred, suggests that cotton tendered at any one of several places, South should be held to fulfil the cont act. In that case the planter could hedge, it is true, in New York, but could deliver at Memphis, New Orleans, Savannah, Augusta, or whichever of the towns named was nearest to him and most convenient. The effect would be to deprive the New York operator of the power he now has to force the planter to send his cotton to New York or pay the speculator's price. To effect this change all that would appear necessary would be to insert as an alternative for delivery in New York delivery at seller's option at any one of a number of towns in the cotton belt. It must be confessed that this suggestion appears to have great merits, and if the New York Exchange wishes well to the cotton trade, it ought to try this remedy as an experiment, unless, indeed, it can discover one which would be more effective.

The recent upward movement of prices in the copper market gives a special interest to the latest statistical circular issued by Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., showing the figures for October. The stocks of fine and standard copper in England and France are stated as 7,431 tons on October 31, and, including the shipments advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, the visible supply appears as 14,831 tons on that date, as against 14,615 tons on October 15. Though showing an increase of 216 tons for the fortnight, there is a decrease of 423 tons for the month. The price quoted for G. M. B.s and standard copper is £59, 5s. per ton, as against £54, 5s on October 15 and £55, 2s 6d. at the end of September. The price at the end of October was the highest since May last when the same rate—£59, 5s.—was quoted. At the end of April the quotation was £60. 10s., and at the end of March £64; on the other hand, in November last £49. 15s. only was quoted, so that we have to record an advance of nearly £10 per ton within the twelve months. Though there have been frequent fluctuations in the standard price of copper during recent months, we must recognise that on the whole copper has been tending upward. The supplies from North America during the month have been again on a much larger scale than during June, July, and August, and exceed the average for the past twelve months; there has been no marked change, however, from other quarters. Spain and Portugal's contribution continues on a very moderate scale, and the same may be said of the shipments from the other sources of supply. The total of the supplies for the month is 22,774 tons, and the total of the deliveries is 23,097 tons, exclusive of 100 tons of "standard" copper sent to America from Liverpool and Swansea warehouses.

New Zealand is certainly not the least interesting of the goldfields of the world, and some statements and statistics respecting the gold-mining industry there which appear in the latest official "Year-book" of the colony, deserve attention for various reasons. Great changes, it is stated, have taken place in the method of procuring the precious metals since the mere pick and shovel days. Powerful dredgers now scoop up the auriferous bottoms of New Zealand rivers and sandy flats, and they prove a splendid source of wealth. It is admitted that during the boom period several gold-mining companies put dredgers on ground that was utterly useless for gold production. At the present time, however, there is hope that the majority of claim will prove thoroughly good. It has been calculated that 10oz. to 12oz. of gold per week will pay working expenses for ordinary dredgers, and that 15oz. to 18oz. will cover the cost of large river dredgers The cost of repairing the dredgers varies from £100 to 150 per annum. The average cost of running a dredger for gold recovery is put at 15oz. of the yellow metal per week. The number of the dredgers at work in New Zealand last year was 292. It is stated, in illustration of gold dredging in New Zealand, that for the five weeks ending May 30 this year the quantity of gold won by 115 dredgers was 104oz. 17dwt. per dredger, the average time worked being 3 1-2 weeks It is necessary to explain that there are, apparently, many private companies in the gold-dredging business in New Zealand who do not publish returns of their results. In the earlier years of gold-mining in New Zealand the yellow metal was obtained chiefly from alluvial diggings. Quartz crushing, however, it must be remembered, is still an industry very widely spread over the colony.

Writing from Alexandria on October 26, a well-informed correspondent says:—While everyone connected with the textile industries has been anxiously looking to the coming crop for relief, our speculators and cotton gamblers have been as busy as ever. Thus the situation on the whole remains just as perplexing to the ordinary and prudent operator as it ever has been. But this irrepressible gambling, the immediate cause of untold losses and misery owing to the way it is practised in this country, calls for more than a passing notice. It is carried on upon a scale incredibly out of proportion to either the means of most operators or any possible crop movement. In instances which occur [illegible] frequently enough the cruel proof of the extreme disposition of the more nervous, who, in spite of statistical and other knowledge expose themselves to losses and pay dearly for their rashness. The present situation affords a case in point. Not a few "shorts," fearing a possible "squeeze," covered quite lately at a heavy sacrifice; and even now with many the question is whether and how far November shorts can be met. This condition could not have been brought about without considerable purchases by the bull ringleaders thus it is not at all improbable that at the end of this wild gambling the best will come out not much better off than the worst. Last year, in a similar compaign in cotton-seed, the contending parties with but few exceptions came off badly both in pocket and in reputation. We are now face to face (our correspondent continues) with a state of affairs incompatible with the more vital interests both of Egypt and of the textile industries. Prudence alone can counteract tactics against which neither arguments nor logic avail. In the present instance it can be said with truth that both bulls and bears are equally responsible for the mischief wrought. The market for spot both here and at the principal centres in the interior has been rendered impossible. Only few firms stated to be unconnected with export business are effecting purchases of any importance, and stocks of seed cotton, both at principal centres and in ginning mills, are described as insignificant, the mills clearing away their seed cotton soon after it comes in.

Reviewing the course of the general chemical trade during the past month, Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, say that the adverse influences continued to act, and that the general result for October is disappointing. Leading makers, it is admitted, are heavily under orders, and thus, to some extent, they are free from the necessity of seeking a market for their output; but they "find it quite impossible to persuade contractors to keep level with deliveries, and they are therefore in many cases loaded with perishable goods." Users, on the other hand, owing to a constant decrease in the demand for their products, are not in the market as buyers, and find it difficult to keep even level with their contracts. This position of affairs is causing increasing resales of certain goods, which suggest greater weakness than really prevails. It is nevertheless encouraging to learn that October has really been somewhat more active than its predecessor, and that inquiries for terms for next year's business have increased, which may at least be regarded as symptoms of gradual recovery in the textile industries. November is expected to prove more active as regards the shipping branch of the chemical trade. But even in the case of bleaching powder sales of any magnitude have been the exceptions. There has been a strong advance in sulphate of copper, in sympathy with the upward movement in the value of the metal, and a fairly large trade is reported.

P. AND O.-MAR.

Wake! for the Steward brings the early Tea
(Or that which passes for the same at Sea),
And overhead the crew are scrubbing Decks
And that means no more Sleep for Me and Thee.

Dozing, while yet the Dawn was in the Sky,
What time the deft *Hayjam* his Trade doth ply,
Upon the Chins of still-reposing Sahibs,
I heard a Murmur, *Ghusal taiyar hai.*

Arising then I sought the Bathroom Door,
And then it is quite possible I swore,
For by the Song within the Portal closed,
I knew Another had got there before.

Anon from Solace of Shampoo and Sud
Returned, I straightway knew the Thirst for Blood,
The undiscriminating Lust of Gore,
That grips the Seeker of his Collar-stud.

Then said my soul "Do not the Quest prolong;
Run not the Risk of saying something wrong,
Beg, borrow, steal, but let the Truant go:
Hark to the Rattle of the Breakfast-gong."

Grateful the Sound that through the Vessel peals,
Grateful the Scent that down the Passage steals—
The Scent and Sound that daily usher in
The Cycle of the everlasting Meals.

Yet some the pleasures of the Feast ignore,
Whose wavering glance seeks evermore the Door,
Till, doleful certainty dispelling doubt,
They vanish headlong, and are seen no more.

I sometimes think that never turns so green
The human Face as when it tries to screen
Its hapless Owner's culminating Woes
By presentation of a jocund Mien.

But some, more hardy, seek the upper Air,
Indifferent to Weather foul or fair,
To contemplate the Universe at large
From calm Seclusion of a Hammock-chair.

Chair, peg, and pipe for bough and jug and verse;
In place of song, Permission to converse
With Someone acting Substitute for Thou—
Well,—Things might very easily be worse!

The hour approaches when the Skipper goes
To fix our Noon—by Instinct, I suppose;
For though we have not seen the Sun for days.
He knows about it all—or says he knows.

And if at Lunch the Winner of the Sweep
Should celebrate his Luck by drinking deep,
All Afternoon the Children may at Play
Stamp on his Toes, but will not break his Sleep.

Myself when young and consequently rash,
Enjoyed a littly speculative dash
On similar Events; but nowadays
I let the Chances go and keep my Cash.

Why should Man strive his Lucre to increase,
Nay, even Bridge to-night shall have surcease,
If Thou wilt condescend to pass with me
The after-dinner Period of Peace.

Seize, seize the Present: let the Past be past;
Fret not thyself the future to forecast;
Man never knows his Luck; but we can have
A sheltered Corner close beside the Mast.

Bespeak the Pez; and let the Menial bring
A Glass of creme-de-menthe or some such Thing,
Whatever suits thy Mood, without Delay;
It shortly will be all too late to ring.

Once the Electric Light is out, no whit
Shall Protests serve to re-enkindle it;
Nor, when the Bar at half-past ten is shut,
Shall Blandishments procure another Split.

And yet a brief Experience may suggest
That Darkness is not quite without its Zest
When the belated Lingerers on deck
Have drifted intermittently to Rest.

"A" in the "Pioneer."

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"UNCLES AND AUNTS."

Another interesting comedy was staged at the Novelty Theatre last night by the London Comedy Company. The title of the piece was "Uncles and Aunts." It is quite new to India, and deals with a series of complications brought about by a mixture of Uncles and Aunts and other people possessing varying degrees of consanguinity. The part of "Z dekiah Aspen" is the making of the piece, and entrusted to Mr. F. Clive this role is made the most of. In his efforts at love-making Mr. Clive is as funny in his pourtrayal of "Zedekiah" as in anything he has yet done in Bombay. Mr. J. R. Turnbull as "Robert Rawlings," a jovial old uncle, is also extremely good, and Messrs. A. Kendal and Geo Wyley gave a successful presentment of the roles of the two loves. Miss Phyllis Manners as "Miss Aurora Rawlings" enters into the farcical nature of the character with spirit, and was responsible last evening for a good deal of merriment. Miss Hilda Farefax as "Nelly Marley" and Miss Grace Richardson as "Mary Marley" acted gracefully and well; and the remainder of the members of the caste did themselves full justice. The piece will be repeated this evening.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE P. AND O. COROMANDEL IN COLLISION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, a Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. C. Scott, Master, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Nullea, members, was held to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances which led to a collision between the P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel and the native craft Fateh Salamati belonging to Diu (Portugese territory) loaded with kerosine oil off the Vingurla coast on the 8th idem.

Captain Robinson and Captain Rees were appointed assessors. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the tindal of the Fateh Salamati.

Captain G. M. Mountford, Master, s. s. Coromandel, said he had been in command of the ship since May 1903, was fully supplied with all the equipments necessary for a voyage. The mast head and side lights were electric, and she carried out a mast head light visible on a clear dark night about 12 miles. The side lights would be visible about 5 or 6 miles. On the 8th November the Coromandel was on a voyage from Colombo to Bombay with general cargo, passengers, and local mails. He left the bridge at about 8-30 p. m. The Third Officer was then officer of the watch. It was a dark night with a clear atmosphere. Lights could be seen at their full range. The Vingoria lights were visible at their full range about 8 p. m. He could see the coast about seven or eight miles distance. There was a slight sea from the North; the wind was N.-N.-W. The ship's course was North 15 West true, the course which the officer had instruction to steer. The speed was twelve knots and a half. The Third Officer was on the bridge when he left. Fredrick Weston, Quartermaster, was on the lookout on the forecastle head. There was also a lascar on the lookout at the same place. The orders were that a gong is to be sounded when anything is seen. Soon after leaving the bridge he heard the engine room telegraph ring. He was on the star-board side of the upper deck. He immediately hurried on to the upper bridge. Before he reached the bridge he saw a vessel passing the star board side on fire. When he got on the upper bridge he found the engines were full speed astern, the helm amid-ships and the ship heading North 60 West. The engines continued going full speed astern for about five minutes when he brought the wreck a little above the beam on the star board side. He then put the engines full speed ahead. When the ships course was checked he put the helm hard apart. As soon as he got on the bridge he ordered the starboard accident boat to be got away and lowered to the rail. At 3-54 when the ship's way was stopped he sent a boat away in charge of the Second Officer with the Fourth Officer in charge of two blue lights to burn when they had picked up the crew of the prow and a crew of English Quartermasters. The port accident boat had also been called away and lowered to the rail. Eight men were rescued by the starboard accident boat. He then resumed the voyage at 9-24 p.m. When he came on the bridge and took charge the moon was just rising very nearly on the ship's-starboard beam. When the ship was on her course North 15 West, it appeared to him that this made things appear further off than they really were. It would take about 2 1-2 minutes to take the way off the ship when she is going 12 1-2 knots.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop the witness said the moon was just rising when he went on the bridge after the collision. He could not say the exact time the moon rose that evening. He intended to convey the meaning that the light itself was deceptive. There was no haze at the time. The general conditions of the atmosphere and the light of the moon made the light deceptive. He noticed this after he took charge of the ship. He saw a vessel in shore of him and bearing about 3 points on the starboard bows. He left the bridge about 8-30 p.m. The actual collision occurred almost immediately after the engines were reversed, which took place at 8-47 p. m. The going astern and the collision were almost simultaneous. The Third Officer reported to him that he saw a white light under the star board bow about 15 or 20 seconds before the collision. If the craft had been seen quarter of a mile away, the engines could have been put full speed astern before they were. It would have taken a little over half a minute for them to close if she had been seen a quarter of a mile off. If she had been seen by the Third Officer only where he reported to me he had seen her nothing further could have been done to avert the collision. Being where she was in all human probability the collision was inevitable. The third Officer did not tell him he thought he was going to clean the native craft. He reported to him that he had put the helm hard a starboard and the engines full speed astern. Witness did not remember his reporting anything further to him beyond what he had said. He had been on the line between Bombay and China during his service in the P. and O. Company for eight years. He was familiar with the coast near which the accident took place. At this season of the year there are a fair number of the native craft going down the coast. At the time of the accident he could just see the coast line from 7 to 8 miles off. He should think a small unlighted craft could have been seen under the conditions which then prevailed at not more than 400 yards. If a sailing vessel was coming towards him it was his business to get out of her way and her business to get out of his. Both vessels should do all they could to avoid collision. The distance at which an unlighted craft could be seen at night depended entirely on the state of the night and the size of the craft. He arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 9th November. The Port Officer told him on Monday afternoon to keep touch with the crew of the Phatlamar until an inquiry could be held. He asked the police to take charge of the men, but they did not do so, saying that the accident had occurred outside their jurisdiction. That was after he had seen the Port Officer. The only means he had of keeping touch with them was to detain them on board. He thought the tindal left the ship at 10 a. m. on the 11th instant. He disappeared a day previous to his examination by the Port Officer. The rest of the crew left his ship, he believed, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, after the Port Officer had given them instructions to report themselves daily at the Port Office.

Examined by Mr. Lynch the witness said a bag of their effects was saved from the "kotia." The crew did not report to him the loss of any of their effects. He did not know whether they were with or without money. They were fed by the ship while they were on board and were supplied with blankets when they came on board. The P. and O. Agent authorized him to charge their board to the ship. The crew were not confined in any way. He was by himself when he heard the engine-room telegraph. He heard the shouts and saw a burst of flame on the starboard bow. The ringing of the engine-room telegraph was the first notice he had of anything unusual. The fire first brought to his notice the existence of the craft. He had never been in collision before this either in command or as officer on watch.

Examined by the Court the witness said between 7-30 and 8 o'clock the same evening he met another unlighted craft which passed about 300 yards off. She was reported by the lookout. The men on the lookout were on the alert for unlighted crafts. There was a standing order to keep a sharp lookout for unlighted craft as they so often met them on the coast.

Mr. W. H. Grosset, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he had been Third Officer of the s.s. Coromandel for the last five months. On the 8th November he went on watch at 8 p.m. He was on the upper bridge from 8 p.m. up to the time of the collision. About 8-47 p.m. he heard two blows on the gong on the forecastle, meaning that there was a light on a vessel on the starboard side. He had seen another light about 4 minutes before nearly right ahead. On hearing the gong he saw a light about three-quarters of a point on the starboard bow. The light appeared to be very close so he put the helm hard a starboard and stopped and reversed the engines. He reversed the engines a few seconds after giving the order hard a starboard. He calculated that the vessel was less than a quarter of a mile distant when he first saw her light. He could see both hull but the light. Just before the collision he could make out a dark mass. The steamer answered her hard a starbord helm readily. He put the telegraph stop and reverse with his own hand. The wind was N. N.-W. and the craft appeared to be running free down the coast. He watched the light carefully when he looked at the compass to see if the ship was answering her helm. He could see no other light at all in this vessel. The capstain came on the bridge for the first time during his watch between 8 and 8-30 p.m. and again a few seconds after the collision. He then took charge of the ship. It was a dark night and there was no moon when he went on watch. The moon first appeared about three minutes or more after the collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, the witness said the moon had not risen at the time the collision took place. The weather was not hazy. He could see the coast line faintly about 7 or 8 miles off. He could not say how big the native craft was. Assuming she had no lights he thought the man on the lookout should have seen her about 400 yards off. He first saw a light 15 or 20 seconds before the collision. He could not say which way the craft was going. It appeared to be coming straight towards the ship. He could see no other lights. Nothing he could then have done would have averted the collision.

(Concluded on page 3.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust, which has just been issued, states:—

The first Scheme undertaken by the Board the Nagpada Improvement Scheme, has been practically completed, all the roads have been constructed, about one-half of the building sites have been leased for re-building purposes and the work of reconstruction is in hand.

The acquisition of properties in connection with Scheme No. II (Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge) has been almost completed. Demolition of acquired properties was in progress during the year; it is proposed to demolish all the properties between the Queen's Road and Kalbadevi at once, and to leave all those to the East of Kalbadevi standing for the present in order to cause as little inconvenience as practicable by the displacement of the population. Exception, however, is made in the case of ricketty and grossly insanitary houses, which are demolished at once, wherever they may be situated. It is intended to make these cleared areas available for reconstruction on the Board's building regulations at the earliest possible date. Considerable progress has also been made in the acquisition of properties for Scheme III (Port Trust Estate to Chaupati) and Scheme IV (Gowalia Tank Scheme). The Scheme formulated for the reclamation of a part of Colaba, extending from the Wodehouse Bridge to the Pandav Sanitarium, was sanctioned by Government during the year. The contract was let at favourable rates and work was commenced. Schemes for the accommodation of a large number of the Police Force at sites in the Nagpada Improvement Scheme and in the Board's Wodehouse Road Estate were sanctioned by Government and work was commenced. Owing to the storms of 1902 extensive damage was done to the Protection Work of the Kennedy Sea Face: the Road accordingly sought the advice of Mr. Jackson, the Port Engineer at Karachi, in regard to the works that should be undertaken in future, and such progress as was possible, in the limited time available, was made in the execution of the works recommended. The houses provided by the Board for the displaced poor have been maintained in good order, and certain additions have been made in order to give greater convenience and comfort to the residents. The Trustees have during the year approved revised designs for additional quarters for the poor. In framing these proposals the object aimed at was to obtain thoroughly sanitary and convenient quarters, at a cost which would admit of the quarters paying all expenses when let to the poor, at rents which they were capable of paying. The construction of 14 blocks of buildings, capable of accommodating about 3,000 persons in accordance with these plans has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 535,700 and work is in progress. Continued effort has been made to expedite a settlement of the many important questions involved in the acquisition of properties for the Board's purposes, for upon this part of the Board's operations depends the rate of progress which can be made with the execution of schemes. During the year arrangements had progressed sufficiently to warrant the board applying to Government for the services of a second Special Collector for the acquisition of properties. Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S. was appointed to the post and commenced work in September 1902. A most marked improvement is noticeable in the rate of progress made in the disposal of acquisition cases.

Awards were made in respect of 408 closed cases; the rest were not disposed of during the year. The number of cases settled amicably is a satisfactory feature in these proceedings. Towards the close of the year work was seriously hampered by the institution of a suit in the High Court, praying, inter alia, that the Act by which the Board was constituted might be declared 'ultra vires' of the Bombay Council. Judgment was delivered in April 1903 by the Appeal Court, which dismissed the suit with costs. Serious delay in the despatch of business has also been caused by the inability of Government to put forward their claims in regard to the cases under disposal. The conservancy of the lands vested in the Board, a considerable part of which consists of public recreation grounds, has been carried out. The Trustees have approved schemes for the development of their Connaught Road and Agripada Estate, Agreements with 113 intending lessees have been entered into, so far, to build upon lands either vested in or acquired by the Board. The rents payable in respect of these leased sites amount to Rs. 1,19,038 per annum at initial rates and in addition the Trustees have obtained Rs. 51,000 during the year for the temporary use of lands not yet leased. The total value of buildings demolished by the Board in connection with their Schemes is Rs. 13,50,000. The total value of new buildings already erected or agreed to be erected on sites leased by the Board and new buildings erected or under construction by the Board is about Rs. 80,00,000, of which buildings of a value of Rs. 12,00,000 are exclusively for the poor, while all the others have large amount of accommodation for servants and dependants who would otherwise have to find quarters in the crowded parts of the City.

The capital expenditure of the Board has been as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From November 1898 to March 1899	41,918	4	8
During 1899 to 1900	4,15,599	1	1
" 1900 to 1901	10,02,004	14	8
" 1901 to 1902	16,31,897	1	9
" 1902 to 1903	32,81,460	10	3
Total to date	Rs. 63,80,859	9	5

SCHEME NO. I.—FIRST NAGPADA.

This Scheme was notified by the Trustees on the 20th December 1899, submitted to Government for sanction on the 19th of July 1899, sanctioned on the 4th of September 1899, and the area dealt with was declared to be required for a public purpose on the 2nd of February 1900. Acquisition was commenced in July 1900, and practically completed during the past year. The area dealt with is 72,775 square yards including lanes and passages: 107 cases for acquisition had to be instituted of which 18 were settled amicably, 85 by means of awards made by the Special Collectors and 4 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The following are details of the cost to the end of the year:—Acquisition Rs. 17,21,099; chawls for the poorer classes Rs. 1,82,151; roads and passages Rs. 86,770; sundries, law expenses, brokerage and commissions to owners and contingencies Rs. 33,803; cost of engineering establishment, special collector and tribunal Rs. 1,76,457; Total Rs. 19,31,471; Deduct—Receipts Rs. 1,14,977; Total Cost to date Rs. 18,66,494: The cost of Engineering Establishment and that of the Special Collectors and the Tribunal distributed over the sanctioned items of the Estimate. These have amounted to a little more than 10 per cent. on the outlay on the items of the estimate, a very moderate incidence when it is remembered that progress was necessarily comparatively slow in the execution of this the first Scheme undertaken by the Board.

In view of the fact that considerable areas have been taken up for Police accommodation schemes and for Municipal requirements, the area available for re-building will be curtailed, the Trustees have accordingly determined to largely increase the expenditure at first sanctioned for Chawl construction funds for which can be made available from savings on sanctioned items. The construction of twelve blocks of quarters at Agripada and two blocks within the Nagpada area have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,35,700 and work has been commenced.

Of a total area acquired, the following are required for the general purposes of the Trust, viz.,—for chawls 4,035 sq. yards, for roads and passages 17,325 sq. yards, for recreation ground 2,800 sq. yards, total 24,721 sq. yards.

The balance 48,054 square yards, is available for disposal. Of this area 25,185 square yards have been leased. There were legal difficulties in disposing of these sites by sale, and it was accordingly decided to dispose of them at a valuation on which rent calculated at 4 1-2 per cent. should be uniformly payable during the lease of 999 years. In the first instance, attempt was made to dispose of these properties on

The Trustees decided to demolish 109 buildings required for the construction of the road in the Section from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi. As regards the area, east of Kalbadevi, 92 houses which were grossly insanitary or were in danger of collapse, have been demolished. Plans and estimates for the construction of the new road to the west of Kalbadevi have been prepared and sanctioned by the Board. The clearance of the area opened up by demolition was in hand during the year under review.

SCHEME III.—QUEEN'S ROAD TO ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE.

This Scheme was undertaken with a view to driving an east and west road through the heart of the city extending from Back Bay to the Port Trust estate on the margin of the harbour. The Main Road of the scheme passes through some of the most densely populated and insanitary areas in the city and will admit the westerly breeze to thickly crowded areas which are much in need of ventilation. Government's sanction to the scheme was received in November 1901.

A commencement was made in the squisition of properties during the year under review. 20 properties were acquired at a total cost of Rs. 2,06,652, of which 17 at a cost of Rs. 1,85,400 were acquired by amicable arrangements and 3, at a cost of Rs. 21,252, through the Special Collector. In addition 28 cases were closed, but awards had not been made and 220 cases were part heard at the close of the year.

SCHEME IV.—GOWALIA TANK SCHEME.

This Scheme was undertaken with a view to the construction of a much needed thoroughfare from Back Bay to Cumballa Hill and Breach Candy and to provide additional building areas to prevent overcrowding. The acquisition of properties was also commenced in connection with this Scheme during the year under review. 13 properties were acquired at a total cost of Rs. 3,12,855, of which 10 were arranged amicably for Rs. 2,43,300 and one was secured through the Special Collector at a cost of Rs. 69,555. The total area so far acquired is 29,484 square yards. At the close of the year three additional cases had been closed, but awards had not been issued, 24 cases were under hearing and 14 cases had not been begun.

SCHEMES V. AND VI.—DADUR-MATUNGA AND MATUNGA-SION.

These Schemes are intended to provide the means of expansion for the population of the City towards the northern parts of the Island and embrace very large areas. Neither of these Schemes have yet been sanctioned by Government.

SCHEME VII.—COLABA RECLAMATION.

This Scheme was sanctioned by Government in November 1902; a contract for the execution of the work was entered into and work commenced during the year under review. Bench marks have been put along the Cross Sections and about 2,000 square yards of land near the Panday Sanitari um have already been reclaimed.

SCHEME VIII.—MANDVI KOLIWADA.

This Improvement Scheme, as already stated, was undertaken at the instance of the Corporation with a view to the removal of a grossly insanitary mass of buildings. The scheme was submitted to and sanctioned by Government during the year. The total number of properties pecified for acquisition is 227 and the number of notices is 214. The entire cost of the Scheme is estimated at—Acquisition of properties Rs. 12,51,344; Cost of Roads 49,143; Add—for housing the poor and working classes 2,00,000; Total Rs. 25,01,587; Add—10 per cent. for contingencies Rs. 2,50,113, Total Rs. 27,51,400. The gross area embraced in the Scheme is 36,928 sq. yds. Deduct—Area of roads, new and existing 14,193 sq. yds. Area available for resale 22,045 sq. yds. The desire expressed by Government in sanctioning the Scheme, that proper arrangements should be made for the accommodation in a convenient locality of the fishermen who live in this area will receive due consideration.

SMALLER STREET SCHEME.

A small street Scheme has been notified for a new street in continuation of Sankli Street, extending from Ripon to Morland Road in the Byculla Section E Ward. It passes through Plot No. 15 (Schedule D) dividing it almost equally into two. There is only one property to be acquired on the Ripon Road, for the execution of this Scheme. The road when constructed will be a connecting link between the Board's West Agripada Estate and the Ripon Road where the trams run and will consequently be a great convenience to those lessees who have taken up the small plots on that Estate. The Scheme has been forwarded to Government whose sanction is awaited.

Another small Scheme has been notified for a new street to connect Hornby and Paltan Roads to the south of the Crawford Market. This road, beside benefiting the Market, also gives another frontage to the plot leased for building purposes to south of this proposed road. No acquisition of properties is entailed by this Scheme. A small Municipal latrine that stands on the site of the proposed road will need to be removed as soon as the Scheme has been sanctioned by Government, to whom it has already been submitted.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEMES.

The following Schemes have been undertaken upon the representations made by Government, from time to time, since the constitution of the Trust, for providing Police Quarters in various localities in the City:—

At First Nagpada.—The Scheme provides for quarters for 57 men and 3 Native Officers and for 1 European Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 1 Constable, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 64,960 exclusive of the value of land. The necessary sanction of Government to the Scheme was received just after the close of the year.

Police Hospital.—A site for this work at the north-east corner of the Scheme has been leased to Government and work has been taken in hand by the Public Works Department.

Wodehouse Road Estate.—The Scheme provides for quarters for 201 men and 12 Native Officers, 1 European Inspector and 2 Constables. The necessary sanction of Government to the Scheme was received after the close of the year.

At Duncan Road.—The Scheme provides for quarters for 2 Officers and 6 men of the Bombay City Police at the junction of Duncan and Grant Roads in the locality known as Two Tanks. Steps are being taken to notify the Scheme and as soon as all formalities are complete, the necessary plans and estimates will be submitted to Government for sanction.

At Byculla.—This small Scheme is for the provision of quarters for a Resaldar and for certain stabling required for the Police force at a site in the vicinity of the existing Police premises between Parel Road and Shepherd Lane.

Within the area comprised in the Gowalia Tank Scheme.—Quarters are required for 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 2 European Constables, 4 Native Officers and 50 men, and stalls for 6 Sowars' horses. Pending acquisition of the site which forms part of the area to be acquired for the purposes of the Board's Scheme, this Scheme has been held in abeyance.

Connaught Road Estate.—Quarters for 1 European Inspector, 1 Constable, 2 Native Officers and 25 men at the junction of Connaught and Ghoropdeo Roads. This Scheme is under the consideration of the Board and will be dealt with as soon as the site required for the buildings is decided upon.

On the Agripada Estate.—Quarters for 1 Inspector, 2 Constables, 4 Native Officers and 50 men. This Scheme is under the consideration of the Board and as soon as all the formalities are completed, work will be put in hand.

Representations for other Police Accommodation Schemes have been received and will receive the consideration of the Board as soon as those in hand have been completed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTATES.

Very serious damage occurred to the Protection works owing to the violence of the storms during 1902. The whole of the Crib work suffered severely, but the most serious damage occurred to the concrete walling in the neighbourhood of the Marine Lines Station. To secure the work from the recurrence of such damage in the future, the Trustees sought the advice of Mr. Edward Jackson, M. Inst. C. E., the Port Engineer at Karachi. Mr. Jackson's recommendations were embodied in a valuable printed Report accompanied by drawings and rough estimates of cost of the works which, he suggested, should be carried out.

The immediate expenditure necessary he estimated at Rs. 81,331, but this sum does not include the provision of the pitched apron recommended along certain other lengths of the works where the conditions of the existing wall and Crib work, are not altogether satisfactory and where they are exposed to Sea action to resist which it may be necessary to provide an apron. The works recommended, which were urgently necessary, were sanctioned by the Board and put in hand during the year under review.

THE CRESCENT.

In reference to the Crescent the report states: This very valuable and prominent site, which admeasures 31,957 square yards, is vested in the Trust as a building area at a valuation of Rs. 7,98,925. It has been considered that an open space is not required at this point, which is at the narrowest part of the Island, either for recreation purposes, because large recreation grounds are available in the immediate vicinity, or to prevent overcrowding, for this locality is very sparsely built over and carries a very small population. It was accordingly determined to adhere to the resolution arrived at by Government, namely, that the area should be devoted to building purposes. Much thought has been given to the development of this area and many proposals have been made for laying it out in a manner suitable to its situation. As it was thought hopeless to find a single lessee who would be capable of utilising this large and very valuable area in a way which the Trustees could approve, it was decided that the best practicable plan would be to divide it into three almost equal parts and on each to permit the construction of a building handsome in itself and so designed as to harmonise with the other two, thus securing a group of buildings which would be an ornament to the city. With this object in view the Trustees fixed comparatively low valuations upon the sites to enable lessees to comply with the very stringent architectural requirements which it is their intention to enforce. So far applications to lease parts of this site have been received from the Trustees of the Bombay Cathedral and from the Bank of Bombay, to whom the following conditions have been intimated:—(a) Only buildings of the highest architectural merit will be allowed on this site: (b) At least one-third of the area leased should be maintained as an open space in the form of a garden or lawn; (c) All the buildings should be designed by the Architect to Government so as to secure harmonious grouping; and (d) Three years be allowed as free building period.

OVER BRIDGES.

The question of the provision of bridges over the B. B. & C. I. Railway has been under the consideration of the Trustees during the year. It appears that the Railway Company is under obligation to construct two bridges between Chaupati and Colaba and the Trustees were of opinion that one of these should be built to serve their new road, Scheme III. In order to allow the Corporation to express their views on this important subject, the various proposals were sent to that Body, whose reply has not yet been received.

BOARD'S NEW OFFICES.

The Board having selected Plot No. 19 on their Hornby Road Estate for the site on which to build their new offices, Government on the 14th November 1901, informed the Trustees that they had no objection to the construction of the offices for the Trust on the site selected, and directed that the land required for the same should be resumed by Government and then leased to the Board. The notice of resumption was served on the Trustees on 23rd December 1901. Of the six designs submitted in public competition the one sent in by Mr. C. F. Stevens was recommended for acceptance by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. The tender of Mr. Goolamaly Jewaji for Rs. 2,47,765 was accepted, the amount of the estimate being Rs. 2,72,500. Construction was commenced in September last, and the level of the first floor was reached by March. It is hoped that the new buildings will be completed by January next.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The General Account which comprises the revenue operations of the Board shows a net credit balance of Rs. 5,12,302, made up as under:—Revenue Rs. 10,34,770. Expenditure 5,12,468, Surplus Rs. 5,22,302. This surplus has been carried to the credit of the Capital of the Account. The opening balance at the credit of the Board amounted in cash and securities to Rs. 61,18,300, exclusive of the securities lodged by contractors and others and those reserved for Sinking Funds. In June this was reduced to Rs. 58,26,500. In July a fresh loan of Rs. 30 lakhs was raised, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum and having a currency of 60 years. In all, 126 tenders were received aggregating Rs. 92,13,000. The whole loan was placed at an average rate of Rs. 98-2-0-6, which is nearly 3 per cent. higher than the rate for the loan of 1901. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 87,400. The cash balances at the disposal of the Board from time to time were profitably employed, and an average rate of interest amounting to about 5 per cent. per annum was earned thereon.

Under Section 30 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882 the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust moneys in Debentures issued by the Board. Just after the close of the year a Provident Fund was established by the Board for the benefit of their officers and servants under the provisions of Section 91 (6) of the Act. The rules as approved are attached as an appendix to this Report.

HOUSING OF THE POORER AND WORKING CLASSES.

The smallness of the wages of the poorer and working classes and the high price of land make the problem of housing these people a difficult one to solve and difficulty is accentuated by the peculiar habits of these classes. In the light of the experience already gained in the construction of the existing four chawls at Agripada and since their occupation, the Trustees have had under consideration, revised plans for new chawls, with modification in certain details likely to conduce to the greater comfort of the residents, to the improvement of the sanitary arrangements, and to the reduction of the capital cost. After approval by the Trustees the revised plans were sanctioned by Government and contracts have been entered into for the construction of 12 blocks containing 928 units of accommodation to be built at Agripada at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,00,108 and two blocks containing 144 units to be built within the Nagpada area at a cost of Rs. 75,592. It is calculated that these new buildings will house about 3,000 persons. Work is in progress.

To provide temporary accommodation for those displaced by the operations of the Board in different parts of the City until such time as permanent quarters could be provided by the Board and additional buildings for the purpose erected by private enterprise the Board decided, with the approval of Government, to erect, as an experimental measure four sheds each containing 12 married men's quarters and four sheds each for 12 single men's accommodation at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. The sheds are in course of construction.

SUPPLY OF MEN FOR THE MILL INDUSTRY.

AGRICULTURISTS AND MILL MACHINERY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Sitaram Savalia against the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs 24,065, being the amount of railway fare, rent of residence for, and wages due to, 269 persons supplied by the plaintiff to the defendants. Mr. Raikes with Mr. Dorab N. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Sitalvad, instructed by Messrs Dikshit, Dhunjeethaw, and Sunderdas for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by a Gujrat agreement dated the 27th February 1897, the defendants engaged the plaintiff and one Bandu, his nominal partner, to supply them with men experienced in and relating to the mill industry. In pursuance of the agreement plaintiff supplied to the defendants 269 persons. The defendants acted upon the agreement for only two months, and when they found the mill working well, they refused to carry out their part of the contract, and dispensed with the services of the men brought by the plaintiff without giving any notice. The defendants having failed to carry out the agreement, plaintiff filed a suit in "forma pauperis," and the suit was heard by the Hon. Mr. Tyabji, and a consent decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff without prejudice to his right to bring a fresh suit for the recovery of the balance of his claim of Rs. 21,924, being the amount of the wages due to the men supplied to the defendants. Plaintiff had to raise a loan at a high rate of interest to pay off that sum, and his present claim amounted to Rs. 24,065 with interest.

The defendants said the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit without joining Bandu as a party. They denied that the plaintiff, in accordance with agreement, supplied to the defendants 269 persons experienced in mill industry. Plaintiff brought down to Bombay 163 men, who were agriculturists and who had not previously worked in any mill. They maintained that the plaintiff and Bandu did not carry out the agreement. A few of the men brought by the plaintiff attended the mill but not regularly, and their ignorance of mill work caused great damage to the machinery. At the request of the plaintiff, the men, who attended, were then transferred to the Hongkong Mill where considerable damage was also done to machinery. Defendants agreed to a consent decree being passed by Mr. Justice Tyabji, and submitted there was nothing in the decree which prejudiced the defence in any way. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though generally small show a rise at several of the reporting stations. The barometer is from '02 to '07 of an inch in excess of normal.

Winds are variable and generally light in force.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature show an excess of 5° at Karachi, Jhansi and Sirsa and those of the night temperature a defect of from 5° to 10° in many places. The maximum varied from 91° at Ratnagiri to 76° at Bangalore and the minimum from 73° at Colombo to 44° at Jubulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

A DISPUTED WILL.

APPEAL AGAINST DISMISSAL OF A CAVEAT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, heard an appeal in the case of Bai Gungabai and others against Bhugwandas Waljl. It was an appeal filed by the defendant Bhugwandas Waljl from a decree of Mr. Justice Russell passed on the 15th June 1903, dismissing with costs the caveat filed by the defendant, and directing probate to issue to the executors named in the will of Gordhandas Sunderdas, a deceased Bhatia merchant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamseljee, and Hirslal, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents, Bai Gungabai and others; and Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjishs, and Sunderdas, appeared for the appellant and defendant, Bhugwandas Waljee.

In this case the plaintiffs Gungabai, widow of Gordhandas Sunderdas, Jamsetjee K. Patel, Lalljee, Narsinjee Chaturbhuj Morarjee, and Narsinjee Thackersey, executrix and executors of the will of Gordhandas Sunderdas applied for probate thereof. The testator died in the early morning of the 10th October 1902 in Bombay. The will was said to have been executed on the 5th October 1902, which was a Sunday, at the house of the testator. Intimately connected with the will, was a deed-poll of even date, said to have been executed by Gordhandas Sunderjee. The executor was Bhugwandas Waljee, a brother of Lukhmidas Waljee. He was a porter of Gordhandas Sunderdas at the time of his death and his first cousin; and no question was raised in the court below as to the sufficiency of his interest to contest the execution of the will and the deed-poll. Gordhandas Sunderjee was a very wealthy Bhattia merchant, of the firm of Messrs. Mcoljee Jaitha and Co., agents to some of the local mills, who died at the early age of twenty-seven years, leaving very large property. His brother, Dharamsey Sunderdas, died in February 1899, leaving his minor son Cursondas. At that time Gordhandas had a son named Kallianjee alive, but he died in April 1899, after which Gordhandas had no other child living. After the death of Dharamsey, disputes arose between Gordhandas and the executors of Dharamsey's will, which culminated in a suit in the High Court. There could be no doubt, Mr. Justice Russell remarked in his judgment, that Mr. Jumsetji K. Patel, of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hirslal, under the operation of the deed-poll and the terms of the will of Gordhandas, would acquire a position of very great pecuniary value to his firm, if not to himself, and also a commanding position in the business of the firm. There could be no doubt that the suggestion of the deed-poll emanated from his brain, and the preparation of the will throughout was his. Therefore, according to his lordship, the "onus" lay heavily on Mr. Jamsetjee to prove that the testator made his dispositions when of sound and disposing mind, and when he was thoroughly apprised of them. After a lengthy enquiry, Mr. Justice Russell passed a decree for the plaintiffs, dismissed the caveat with costs, and directed probate to issue to the executors named in the will of Gordhandas Sunderdas.

It was argued on behalf of the appellant that Mr. Justice Russell erred in holding that the will was the will and the deed-poll was the deed poll of Gordhandas Sunderdas. He ought to have held that at the time of execution thereof, Gordhandas was not competent to understand the contents of the will or the deed poll and that he was not properly acquainted with the contents of either document at the time of execution. The learned Judge ought not to have held that the deed poll was proved and ought not to have granted probate of the will. The appellant also submitted whether the learned Judge ought not, if he granted probate of the will to have incorporated the deed poll with the will and granted probate thereof. The appellant also objected to the order of Mr. Justice Tyabjee made on the 30th April 1903, whereby he refused to allow the examination "de benesse" of Dr. Sidney Smith, and said that such examination ought to have been allowed.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with.

REPORTING BY ELECTROPHONE.

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WE were a little premature in our congratulations to the "Evening News" on its telephoned report of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The industrious "Star" has been shedding a light on the performance, which reveals discrepancies that rob the telephonic experiment of its value as a means of obtaining an authentic record. Important pieces were left out, and the mis-hearings were material and sometimes amusing.

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THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

The most fruitful source of contention between individuals is failure to comprehend each other's meaning. Such error arises more often than not from different individuals attaching different meanings to the same word. And this being true of people employing their common language in domestic negotiation, how vastly greater is the danger of misunderstanding between people ignorant of each other's language! Interpretation and translation are not exact sciences. A political dispatch written in one language may be rendered in another, so as to soften it or make it appear more stringent at the will of the interpreter; and that, too, without any indefensible departure from the original. Some years ago, there was almost a rupture between the United States and France, owing to an American minister, imperfectly acquainted with the French language, attaching a dictatorial meaning to the very innocent word "demander."

Nations are more widely divided by difference of language than by colour of skin, rivers, mountain chains, or even oceans. The Englishman and the Australian, born at opposite points of the world, converse like brothers, while a Chinaman of Swatow and a Chinaman of Canton, natives of the same country and both supposed to speak Chinese, find it conveuient to talk together in a barbarous sort of English which they acquire from British and American sailors at their ports, so greatly does the Chinese language differ in various parts of the Celestial Empire.

Some of the world's greatest thinkers hold the opinion that a time must surely come when there will be but one language spoken throughout the world. They base their belief upon the obvious facts that every year transit becomes cheaper and more rapid and education more diffused and of a higher standard. Trade by bringing all nations together and uniting their interests is another great factor that must not be lost sight of. Enter a good drug store in any country you please, and ask, by its English name, for a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it is a thousand to one but you will be immediately supplied with what you desire, so universally is that great remedy known and esteemed. Writing 9th June, 1903, Mr. J. McJohnns, F.C., of Vogel Vlei, Mossel Bay Division, Cape Colony, says: "A few weeks ago a coloured man came into my store who appeared a mere skeleton, and complained of pain in his chest and lungs. He asked my opinion, and I recommended him to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and a Seigel Plaster. He accepted my advice and the result was astonishing. The man is now perfectly well, and gratefully acknowledges the cause of his good health."

Another letter, dated 17th June, 1903, from Mrs. W. Smith, of Graham's Town, Cape Colony, is equally satisfactory. Mrs. Smith says: "Three years ago I was much troubled by pains in the head which were so severe at times as to cause me to vomit and badly affect my eyesight. To add to my misery, my teeth would frequently ache for days and nights continuously, until I thought I must go mad. Yellow patches appeared on my chest and back, caused, I was told, by an affection of the liver. I obtained medicine from several physicians, but without experiencing the slightest relief. I had abandoned all hope of being cured when a doctor advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After taking a few doses of that remedy, there was a change for the better. I continued to take the Syrup for a time and was soon completely cured. All of my ailments have disappeared and I now enjoy the best of health."

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

FELO DE SE.

It so rarely happens that a coroner's jury has the moral courage to find a verdict of felo de se that a verdict to that effect returned at an inquest this week may be said almost to mark an epoch in the latter day history of the coroner's court. There are occasions, not generally suspected, upon which the jury have no alternative as to their verdict. For example, if a man attempt to kill you, and the gun with which he aims burst and kill him, he is felo de se. If two persons conspire to commit suicide and one survive, he is guilty of murder. It is possible that were that San Francisco suicide club of which we have been hearing this week located in the country our police would have something to say in the way of charging it surviving members with murder—always supposing that they could be found. We have got past the barbarous means of "avenging" self-murder which our forebears practised, but it was only a few months ago that a poor wretch who had deliberately taken his life was buried in unconsecrated ground at dead of night, with a clergyman in a dress suit to speak an extempore prayer over the grave.

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES.

Most insurance companies frame their policies so as to void their liability in case of suicide by the insured. Scotland insists upon forfeiture to the Crown of the movable estate of the self-destroyer unless he or she be proved insane. In the United States the constitution of eleven States expressly provides that the property of the suicide shall not be forfeited. That is very different from the law that anciently governed such cases in England. Up to 1828 the body of one guilty of self-murder was buried at the end of four cross roads with a stake driven through it and some of us know a very fashionable square to-day which has been in its time quite a cemetery. After the death of Dharamsey, disputes arose between Gordhandas and the executors of Dharamsey's will, which culminated in a suit in the High Court. There could be no doubt, Mr. Justice Russell remarked in his judgment, that Mr. Jumsetji K. Patel, of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hirslal, under the operation of the deed-poll and the terms of the will of Gordhandas, would acquire a position of very great pecuniary value to his firm, if not to himself, and also a commanding position in the business of the firm. There could be no doubt that the suggestion of the deed-poll emanated from his brain, and the preparation of the will throughout was his. Therefore, according to his lordship, the "onus" lay heavily on Mr. Jamsetjee to prove that the testator made his dispositions when of sound and disposing mind, and when he was thoroughly apprised of them. After a lengthy enquiry, Mr. Justice Russell passed a decree for the plaintiffs, dismissed the caveat with costs, and directed probate to issue to the executors named in the will of Gordhandas Sunderdas.

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SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.

HOW RECENT ORDERS ARE WORKING.

POONA CYCLE DEALER HEAVILY FINED FOR INSULT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, on Saturday, had a case before him in which Private L. R. Smallman of the 2nd Battalion, East-Lancashire Regiment, charged one Jelaludeen, a regimental tailor, who also keeps a bicycle shop a Ghorpuri, under sections 352 and 504 I. P. C. with grossly abusing and threatening to assault him.

Mr. Jehanghir Pestonji, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Sonawalla, barrister-at-law. The case for the prosecution was that about ten o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant Smallman went to the shop and asked for a bicycle on hire. He was told to wait as the accused said one was being repaired. Another Mahomedan in the employ of the accused was at the time making some repairs to a bicycle. The complainant waited in the shop for about an hour and during that time other soldiers viz. Privates Hosker and Greenwood, belonging to the same regiment also came to the shop. Greenwood entered the shop and conversed with Smallman, whilst Hosker was seated outside. After waiting for an hour Smallman again asked for the bicycle when he was rather roughly told to jao (go). He asked the accused why he spoke to him in that manner and threatened to report him, when the latter most grossly abused him, Private Killett of the regimental police who came up at the time also heard the accused abuse the complainant who lifted up his hand in a threatening attitude as if he were going to strike the complainant. The soldiers then left the shop. A report was made to Captain Richardson, East Lancashire Regiment, on the following day and a complaint was preferred to the Cantonment Magistrate. Privates Greenwood, Hosker and Killet corroborated complainant in every material point.

The complainant and witnesses were severely cross-examined by Mr. Sonawalla but no discrepancies were discernable. Mr. Sonawalla put the following question to complainant, "You pocketted the abuse you received? He was quickly checked by the Magistrate who said that he believed Mr. Sonawalla did not suggest that the complainant should have knocked down the accused. Soldiers had recently received very strict orders that they should on no account assault natives and hence such cases had to be brought into Court for redress.

The accused called one witness viz, Rahman Bux walad. Curreem Bux who, however, was unable to give any information as to what the dispute between accused and complainant was, as he said that they spoke in English.

The Magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

Jalaludeen, tailor and cycle dealer of Ghurpuri Bazaar, is charged with using filthy and disgusting abuse towards Private Smallman, East Lancashire Regiment. He pleads not guilty, denying that he used any such language. Smallman's complaint is supported by the evidence of Private Hosker and Private Killett, the latter a regimental policeman; and all attempts to spake their testimony by a severe cross-examination has failed. I have no reason for doubting the absolute truth of their statements. I am not satisfied that accused raised his hand to strike complainant and accordingly dismiss the charge under section 352 I. P. C. but I find accused guilty of intentional insult under section 504 I. P. C. Soldiers are very strictly forbidden to retaliate against natives by striking them and it is therefore very necessary to protect them when they seek the aid of the law. I regret that intances have lately been brought to my notice showing that a very bad spirit is prevalent in the bazaar against soldiers and I consider it to be my duty to inflict a deterrant punishment. I fine the accused Rs. 250, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and I order Rs. 50 to be paid to complainant towards expenses to which he has been put.

Mr. Sonawalla asked that the Rs. 50 awarded as compensation to the complainant should not be paid till after the expiration of the time allowed for an appeal. The Magistrate said that the usual procedure would be followed—the money not being paid till after the time referred to.—"Deccan Herald".

THE RE-NUMBERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

IS LORD KITCHENER AT FAULT?

The "Army and Navy" Gazette (Oct. 31) says: The old-world motto of the sun-dial, "Horas non numero nisi serenas," might be applied to the native army of India to-day. The details of re-naming and re-numbering the regiments were set forth in the "Times" last week, and discussed in the same journal last Monday by a critic with knowledge of the subject, over the signature 'Divide et Impera.' The writer doubts the wisdom of the change. For half a century the armies of Bengal, of the Punjab, of Bombay, and Madras have been separate; the enumeration of the forces was in each district, and the military authorities did not hesitate to congratulate themselves that the armies were kept distinct: we cannot but agree with the Duke of Wellington that if they had been amalgamated a combined mutiny such as occured in Bengal alone might have led to the loss of India. Yet Sepoys, Mahomedans and Hindoo, joined forces in Bengal, and the sanguinary revolt, involving princes and people in rebellion, spread from the Feral to Central India. After the rebellion was crushed the Bengal regiments reorganised and re-formed, took their place in the new Army, numbered as of old. In 1893 the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India was extended, but their distinct organisation was still maintained to Madras and Bombay. High authorities in India and at home always viewed with appreciation the amalgamation of the Presidency armies, which was much discussed for years. All senior officers of the Queen's Army who had served in India have shrunk from the far-reaching measure now decreed: the creation of one army of thirty-nine regiments of cavalry and of 130 regiments of infantry. What have the old Madras regiments to say to their extinction, and to their old-time records of service under Eyre, Coote, and Wellesley? The Bombay Army had honourable laurels, too, they will regret to lose. Such drastic measures would hardly have been introduced had Lord Kitchener possessed at his elbow advisers with more local knowledge, but there is not a single officer of the Madras or Bombay Army in high position at headquarters in India. The whole of the Indian armies there has one representative, the adjutant-general, who was in the Bengal Staff Corps. The Commander-in-Chief belongs to the Royal Engineers and never served in India before. The quartermaster-general and the military members of Council belong to the Royal Artillery. The cavalry, of course, were not in the matter at all.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS

And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drug habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restrain, by using

OUR MOST RENOWNED

KESHRANJAN OIL.

This is a peculiar Virtue possessed by it, and it requires no support by testimonials rom the Public.

Price per phial ..... Re. 1; 3 phials Rs. 2-8.
Packing and Postage Extra.

THE GREAT ENEMY

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this cold season.

Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage ... ... Rs. 0 4 0

Illustrated Catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon Strait Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
18/1 *Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.*

Beauty, splendor, elegance! Rich and heavy braids! Long and flowing tresses!

Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and makes it grow long and heavy. It stops falling of the hair, completely cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The United States Department of Agriculture and Professor Jaffa, of the University of California, have carried out experiments to determine the value of nuts and fruits as a part or the whole of diet. Some of the observations were made on persons who have lived for years on fruit and nuts alone, and others on students accustomed to the ordinary fare. In one set of trials, the rations consisted of bananas and apples, alone, or with almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts or peccans. In other experiments, grapes pears, figs, walnuts, and other fruits or nuts, were eaten with small quantities of milk, cereal foods, &c., by way of relish.

It appears from the results that the chief nourishment in fruits consists of sugars and other carbohydrates and that in nuts of protein and fat. Thus, both fruits and nuts give energy to the body, and nuts add some protein or building-up material as well. In the United States, 10 cents expended on fresh grapes will give 830 calories of energy, and in dried apples or apricots 1,200 calories to the body, as compared with 6,600 calories from the same value of wheat flour. In the case of almonds, this sum will supply 0·08 pound of protein and 1,100 calories of energy, or in the case of pea nuts 0·28 pound of protein and about 2,800 calories. Expended on cheese, it would provide 0·17 pound of protein and about 1,300 calories, and on flour 0·46 pound of protein, as well as the 6,600 calories of energy. The nutritive value of the fruitarian diet was best shown by a student who passed from ordinary fare to a diet of nuts and fruit without loss of health or strength. The cost of the fruitarian diet a day varied from 18 to 46 cents per head, which compares favourably with the cost of ordinary mixed diet. It also appears that fruit and nuts are thoroughly digested, and have a much higher nutritive value than is popularly supposed. It is, according to these tests, a mistake to look on fruits or nuts merely as a condiment, medicine, or accessory to a heavy meal. Fruits and nuts are satisfactory foods at reasonable cost. Those with whom they agree can readily get much of their nourishment from them.

Recent observations of the planet Mars by M. Millochau have shown variations in some of the "permanent" spots on the surface since 1901. In particular, the region called Elysium was in March this year almost as white as the polar snow of Mars, and in May it had acquired the reddish tint of the planet. Seen with a magnifying power of 320 and 430 diameters the so-called canals appeared as dark, discontinuous masses forming a sort of chaplets. Lakes also had irregular borders.

M. Becquerel, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, has described experiments tending to show that the scintillating phosphorescence produced by rays of radium falling on certain substances is an effect of cleavages provoked irregularly on the crystalline screen by the action of the rays.

Mr. G. M. Gould of Philadelphia U. S., describes a new visual phenomenon in Science. For years he has noticed that incandescent electric lamps in a town two or three miles distant and below his position, when observed fixedly and singly appear, under certain conditions in movement. The observer must sit in darkness without visible objects around that would distract his attention. The night must be dark and moonless without many objects to spoil the vagueness of the prospect. By screens all other lights should be excluded from the vision but that selected. The movement of the distant light is best seen by closing one eye not winking keeping the head fixed, and a steady gaze.

The distant light must be strong and rich, so that the image does not fade out. Most stars are too feeble for the effect. The movemement is like that of a small balloon or downy seed in the air. It is apparently subjective, or in the person not objective, or outside the person. Mr. Gould does not think it caused by the spreading of tear water on the eye nor to movements of lymph in the cornea nor to muscae volitantes which are not uniform in direction, &c nor to motions of the corpuscles of the blood in the ratina. He is disposed to regard the movements as occurring in the brain centre of sight, and to connect them with subjective images, such as ghosts clairvoyance, crystal gazing, hypnotic, and other illusions.

Mr. A. B. Griffiths, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announces that the electrical resistance of selenium diminishes if it be exposed to the alcoholic solutions of some pigments of plants and animals for 15 minutes, at a distance of five metres. Among the pigments are verbena, geranium, helianthus, and bacterium allii. Edison has already shown that chlorophyll produces phosphorescence.

The French Military authorities are to make a practical test of Santos Dumont's airship No. 10. It will probably be a voyage from Paris to Nancy or Belfort, on the frontier, in one day. Santos Dumont went to Brazil to recover from overwork, and one result of his visit is that the Brazilian Congress will probably vote a prize of 100,000 dollars for a balloon competition at Rio Janeiro in 1905.

Count Zeppelin, of airship fame, is to make a new series of trials over Lake Constance with an airship. He is persuaded that the dirigible, or motor balloon, will soon enter the domain of practice.

Dr. De Forest, the American rival of Marconi, who is now in England, trying his wireless telegraph across the Irish Channel, between Holyhead and Dublin, for the Post Office, employs a system very similar to the original experimental wireless telegraph of the late Prof. Hughes, F. R. S., which he was turned from publishing by the unfortunate criticism of the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes, who, with other physicists at that date (1879), failed to appreciate it. One sees better now what a great discovery Hughes had made, and how it was lost to the world by the mighty authority, if not the intellectual pride, of a distinguished physicist.

The De Forest detector of the electric waves forming the signals of the wireless message consists, according to a Cantor Lecture, of filings of metal, in a mixture of litharge, glycerine, or vaseline, and water or alcohol. A weak current from a battery in circuit with a telephone goes through the mixture and arranges the metal filings into a chain, which the electric waves or signals break up, causing (ticks) in the telephone, which are interpreted as the message. Dr. De Forest according to a journal, claims to get forty words a minute by his system. If so, it has the advantage over some other systems in point of speed which is determined not merely by the aptness of the receiver to signal, but also the transmitter to send the waves.

Mr. H. G. Smith of Sydney, has found aluminium in the flowering tree Orites excelsa. In fact, the three appears to prefer it to other mineral elements and it is deposited in the cavities and natural fissures as a basic succinate.

The Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimation, France advocates the rehabilitation of goats. In France there are only four goats to each person, in Italy eight in Germany 10, in Switzerland 14, in Sweden and Norway 18, in Spain 23, in Algeria 100, and in Greece 110. It is remarkable that in Switzerland, America, and Mexico the number of goats has increased of late years. In the United States the goat is valued not only for its milk butter and cheese but its leather. The goat in fact is taking the place of sheep and cows in some countries. Among the best breeds are the Alpine varieties called Saanen Toggenbourg Gruyere and Schwartzehals of Switzerland and the Zaraibe of Nubia called the pearl of goats which is said to yield four times more milk in proportion to size than our best cows.

Mr. W. H. Hudson in his book "Hampshire Days" does not ignore the fact that animals are more mechanical than civilized men. It is probably true that notion responds to action among them too rapidly for anything in the nature of thought to intervene. The same thing, however, comes back to man after a very little training and automatic results follow the infliction of sharp and severe pain with us as with the lower animals. In fact quite apart from our firm hold of the doctrine of evolution life shows us every day that animals are partly human and vice versa. Mr. Hudson gives in the book before me several very remarkable instances of the tenacity of something that looks like life in animals after they are dead. Once he found a stag-beetle that had been killed and eaten by a hedgehog or other animal so that only the ox wingcases and head remained.

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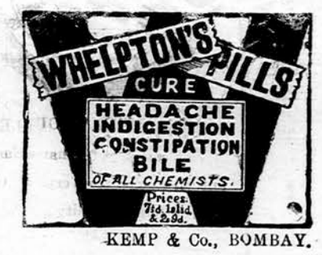

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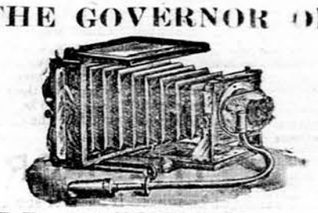

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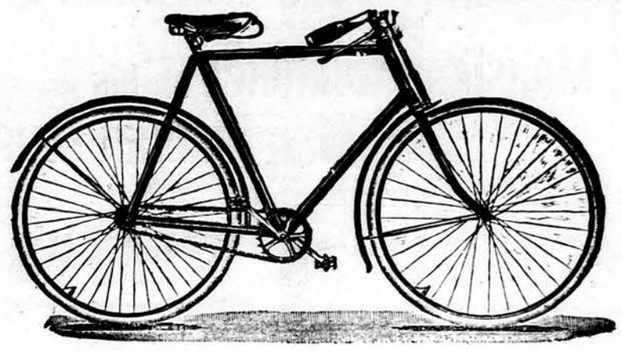

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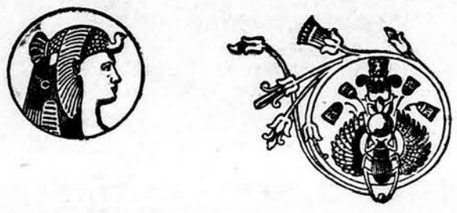

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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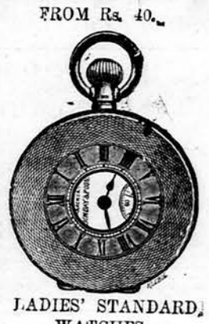

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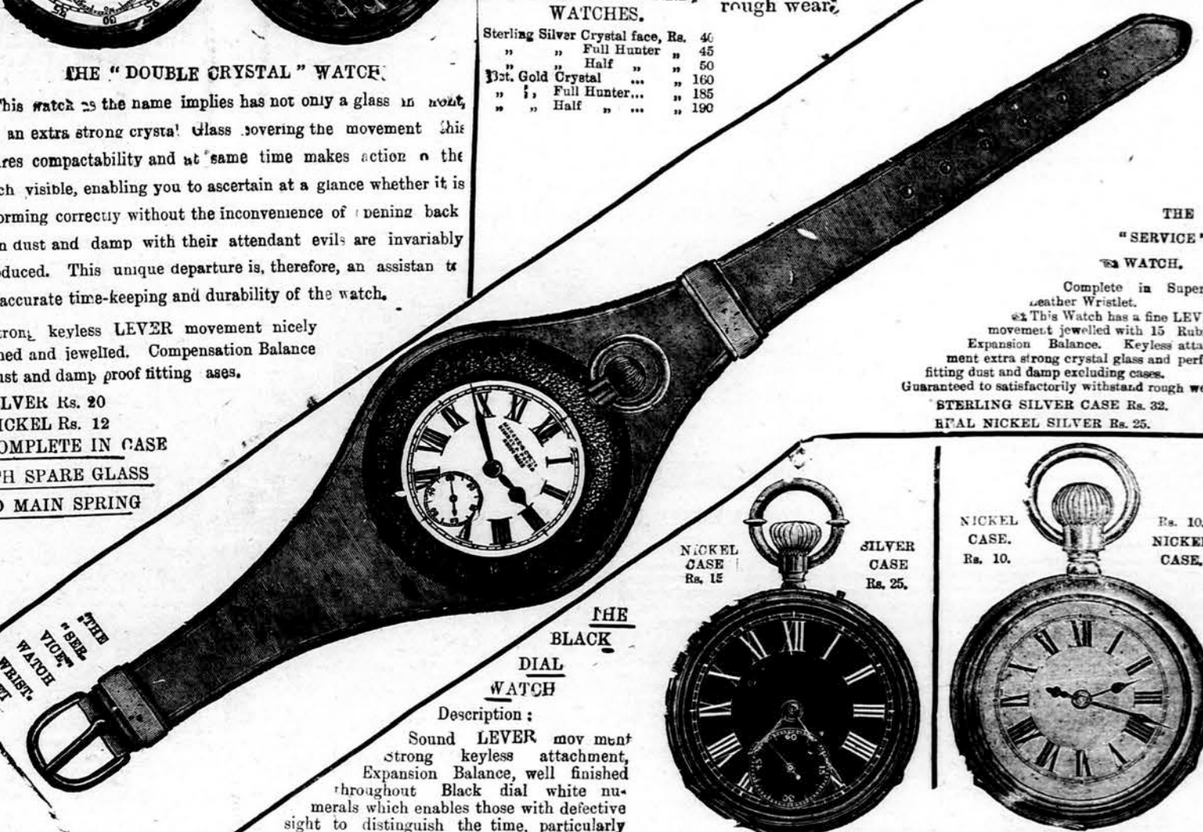

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